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Asadha 1, 1893 (Saka)

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Second Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, June 22, 1971/Asadha 1, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Issue of Licences for setting up of an Automobile Tyre Factory in Kerala

*634. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the progress made in regard to the issuing of licence for setting up of an automobile tyre factory in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : A Letter of Intent has been given to Messrs. Ruby Rubber Works Ltd. Changanachery (Kerala) on 25-11-1970 for a new undertaking to manufacture automobile tyres and tubes with an annual capacity of 3 lakh numbers each in Kerala State.

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : May I know from the Minister when M/s. Ruby Rubber Works Ltd. will start production ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, the position is somewhat like this. They have appointed a General Manager for the project. They have also appointed M/s. Atkins Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta for preparation of techno-economic feasibility report. They have also indicated that there has been considerable delay in the finalisation of the report and the same was expected to be ready by the end of May, 1971. The company have also requested the Government of Kerala to allot a plot of approximately 100 acres of land. Therefore, it is in preliminary stage and it is difficult to say when they will come into production. In the mean time the firm has asked for extension of validity period of the Letter of Intent for one

year and that is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Will the hon. Minister tell us while issuing the Letter of Intent has target for production been fixed ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : A target was fixed for the company at three lakhs numbers of tyres and tubes each.

Loss incurred to Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal

+
*635. SHRI FATE SINGH RAO GAEL-KWAD :

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the state-owned Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal has incurred a heavy loss ;

(b) if so, the loss suffered by the factory during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(c) the reasons for the loss and the steps taken by Government to make it a profitable concern ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal has been incurring losses in the formative years since it went into production from 1961-62. The losses incurred during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 were Rs. 5.84 crores and 7.75 crores respectively. According to provisional estimates the total loss for the year 1970-71 is likely to be Rs. 5 crores. The recurrence of

these losses is attributable partly to the nature of the plant which is a manufacturing complex with a long gestation period and partly to the sophisticated nature of the heavy electrical equipment manufactured. This fact was recognised in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared by the foreign consultants as per which cumulative losses up to Rs. 27 crores approximately were anticipated.

The noticeable increase in losses during 1969-70 is mainly due to labour strike during July-September, 1969, and persistent go-slow tactics resulting in a shortfall in production to the extent of Rs. 5 crores. In the D.P.R. it was also anticipated that it would take at least eight years to achieve full production in the factory. These eight years up to 1969-70 were, therefore, expected to constitute a period of abnormally high overall production costs when it could not be expected that the project could be free from losses. The plant now expects to break even in 1973-74. This delay in achieving break even point is to a considerable extent attributable to the fact that the Government as a result of review of country's requirements of heavy electrical equipment carried out by the Planning Commission, decided in 1960 to double the output of the factory from original level of output of Rs. 12.5 crores as per DPR to Rs. 25 crores per annum in two shift working. The scope of the project was further increased to Rs. 33.65 crores per annum as a result of changes in the size of the individual transformer units and water turbines and increased output in the traction and transformer departments. In addition to this Government decided to undertake manufacture of additional items like steam turbines, and generators which were not originally in the project as per D.P.R.

The Government is fully alive to the situation and the working of the company is under constant review in consultation with the management. The Minister of Industrial Development who visited the unit, has shown his extreme concern and given instructions to the management to improve performance including the need for efforts to achieve break-even by 1971-72. Steps initiated to improve the efficiency of working of the company include :—

- (i) Strict control on fresh recruitment through an elaborate system of manpower planning ;

- (ii) Divisionalised organisational structure with a view to rendering management controls more effective ;
- (iii) Special short term production drives with associated awards to boost production ;
- (iv) Incentive scheme to improve productivity ;
- (v) Product diversification and standardisation ;
- (vi) Application of modern techniques of inventory control ;
- (vii) Adoption of modern management tools in planning and controlling long cycle manufacturing operations ; and
- (viii) Regular dialogue between management and workers to improve industrial relations.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEAKWAD :
Obviously the Ministry is not living up to its name. May I know what are the total losses of this company since its inception and when does the Ministry expect that the entire capital will be wiped out ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :
The total loss till now is about Rs. 56 crores. We are taking all possible steps so as to get rid of this position.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEAKWAD :
I do not think that is satisfactory answer. Among reasons stated I do not find the normal reasons which the Opposition seem to find—it is corruption and redtapism. Will the Minister subscribe to my opinion that two of the other reasons for this continued loss year after year is corruption and redtapism ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :
During my visit to Bhopal certain cases of corruption and redtapism were brought to my notice. I have taken steps for enquiry into those cases. Till I get a report it will be difficult for me to commit that there is corruption. One such specific case was brought, of course. There was corruption. But one odd case would not justify there is large-scale corruption in the unit. So far as redtapism is concerned, certain

cases were brought to my notice. I have ordered an inquiry and am myself looking into the matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There are reports to the effect that the foreign consultants, namely, GEC, AEI, the British concern, have not rendered that satisfactory service as was expected from them. I would like to know whether it is a fact that particularly with regard to the manufacture of turbines and generators, the technological difficulties which have arisen and difficulties in the supply of components and so on can be ascribed to the poor performance of these foreign consultants. I would also like to know whether the consultancy agreement, which was due to expire in November last year, has been renewed or not.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The consultancy agreement with the firm, it is true, expired on the 16th November, 1970 and the same has not been renewed thereafter. The company has, however, entered into separate agreements with these consultants for the manufacture of some lines of sophisticated equipments like steam turbines for the Delhar project and nuclear turbines for the Madras atomic power project. They have no other collaboration with them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I wanted to know how far the technological difficulties which have arisen and the lack of supply of components and so on are due to the unsatisfactory performance of these foreign consultants.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : There are no such reports that it is due to the unsatisfactory performance of the consultants, but one thing was brought to my notice that they were not getting certain materials from the foreign consultants about which they had asked for. I had asked for a report about it and the detail proposals on behalf of Heavy Electricals.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : From part (c) of the statement it is not clear as to what are the precise reasons for this huge loss of Rs. 56 crores. Unless these areas are located specifically and the reasons found out, how will the Minister be able to redeem this and make it profitable?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Even initially, when this project report was prepared, that is, even before setting up this industry, it was known that it would suffer loss for nine years.

AN HON. MEMBER : Ninety years?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Not ninety years but nine years, I would not live so long to see it. According to the estimate made then, as against an output of Rs. 5,699 lakhs, the loss would have been Rs. 2,726 lakhs. But in the mean time Government revised the target upwards and brought in certain new items to be manufactured in this project. The result is that actual output was Rs. 8,858 lakhs as against which we had suffered a loss of Rs. 5,150 lakhs by 1969-70. Therefore, it is obvious that because of the revised target, the loss would be higher than what was anticipated originally. But after the targetted break-even period, the loss should have been reduced, but it is not. That is worrying me. Therefore, I am not satisfied personally.

श्री बदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सच है कि हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स में हम जो सामान मंगा रहे हैं उसकी कीमत उसी तरह का जो सामान बाहर से मंगाया जाता है उससे ज्यादा है? और अगर ज्यादा है तो इसकी क्या वजह है, और कीमत कम करने के लिये क्या कोशिश की जा रही है?

श्री मोइनूल हक चौधरी : मुझे ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली। बल्कि मुझे यह रिपोर्ट दी गयी है कि हम लोगों को कम कीमत पर मिल रहा है हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स वगैरह में।

Industries reserved for Development in Small-scale Sector

*636. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the orders under which some industries have been reserved for exclusive development in small-scale sector ;

(b) the names of industries reserved for exclusive development in small-scale sector ;

(c) the measures taken by Government for the development of these industries; and

(d) the outcome of the measures taken so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) To the 55 industries reserved for small-scale sector under Schedule II of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade Notification No. S. C. IDRA/29B/70/1 dated 19-2-1970, 73 industries were added under Notification No. IDRA/29B/71/4 dated 24-2-1971. A list of the items is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-486/71].

(c) The Directors of Industries in the State and Small Industries Service Institutes have been asked to encourage the growth of the reserved industries where substantial gap exists between the existing demand and supply in their respective areas, to prevent shortages. Banks have been advised to give financial assistance to entrepreneurs taking up the reserved items for manufacture. Similarly, the National Small Industries Corporation is giving assistance to the reserved industries in respect of supply of machinery on hire purchase basis. The Small Industries Service Institutes have been instructed to depute their technical officers for giving intensive assistance to the small-scale units in the reserved lines to improve the quality of their products.

(d) It would appear that the small-scale units have been able to cater to the growing demand in the country for the reserved items. So far no reports have been received regarding shortages in the supply of the items reserved for the small-scale sector or about any substantial increase in the price level of these articles.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In view of the fact that bank financing was made available to small-scale industries to the tune of only Rs. 200 crores as against Rs. 2000 crores to large-scale sector, will the hon. Minister

kindly tell us how do the Government propose to provide adequate finance to industries reserved for development in small-scale sector?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: The banks have been advised to give financial assistance to small-scale sector as far as possible and, according to the new policy, we hope that small-scale industries will get a large share.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Out of a total investment of Rs. 2,200 crores, only Rs. 200 crores went to the small-scale industries. That is the latest position. I want to know what specific steps Government have taken to provide more finance to small-scale sector.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: We have advised banks to be liberal in giving finance to small-scale industries.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In view of the fact that 75 per cent of the sale value, ex-factory value, of the small-scale product goes to raw material and in view of the fact that the import licences for raw materials given to small-scale industries sector were to the tune of only Rs. 68 crores as against Rs. 274 crores given to large-scale sector, what specific steps have the Government taken or propose to take to give them adequate raw materials to see that they keep themselves going.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: As far as the shortage of raw materials is concerned, if anything is brought to my notice about a particular item, we will take up with the concerned Ministry and try to make it available to the small-scale industries sector.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not been able to make him understand. Out of Rs. 274 crores, they have given only Rs. 68 crores worth of raw materials to the small-scale sector.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any measures have been taken for the development of small-scale industries in Telengana region in view of the availability of cheap labour, cheap land and raw material, etc.....

MR. SPEAKER: This does not relate to any particular State.

SHRI M. SATYNARAYAN RAO : I want to know what measures have been taken for the development of small-scale industries in the Telengana region.....

MR. SPEAKER : That can be treated as a suggestion but not as a question. This is a general question. If you go State-wise, there will be no end to it. If I allow you, then others also will ask about their States.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि हमने बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि लघु उद्योगों को अधिक से अधिक ऋण दिया जाये। इसके लिये 200 करोड़ रुपया घोषित किया गया है। क्या इससे अधिक ऋण देने के लिये बैंकों से कहा गया है या कोई सीमा बांधी गई है? क्या यह बात सही है कि शासन द्वारा हर प्रान्त में कुछ जिले छोटे गये हैं जो बहुत पिछड़े इलाके हैं और जहां उद्योग चालू करने चाहिये? क्या उनके लिये कोई विशेष धन राशि स्वीकार की गई है?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जहां तक देश के विशेष रूप से पिछड़े इलाकों और जिलों का सवाल है, हमने राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी है और बैंकों की तरह की जो अन्य संस्थाएँ हैं उन को सलाह दी है, कि उनके ऊपर वह विशेष रूप से कृपा करें और उनको विशेष रूप से पैसा दें। अगर कोई विशेष योजना सरकार के सामने आती है तो सरकार उस पर विशेष रूप से अलग से विचार करती है।

SHRI SANJEEVI RAO : In spite of Government promises and also small service institute promises, the banks are not coming forward in financing the small-scale industries. I know of many specific cases. What effective steps are the Government taking in regard to that?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : If any specific case is brought to our notice, we will certainly look into it.

Re-opening of India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta

*644. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering ways and means of re-opening the India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta, a Government managed concern which has been closed for over a year;

(b) whether the workers of the said concern have not even received their statutory retirement and other dues so far;

(c) whether any examination has been made of the specific proposals for reopening the concern, contained in a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister on the 21st December, 1970; and

(d) whether the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation has taken up the case of India Electric Works for consideration and necessary action?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) These will be paid to them from out of sale proceeds of the I.E.W. to the extent possible after liquidation has been completed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This Ministry have no information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The reply of the hon. Minister indicates that the Government is determined not to re-open this factory. I would like to know from him whether he is aware that a large number of items which are necessary for defence purposes, for Railways and for other Government Departments can very well be manufactured in this factory. Details have been submitted in a memorandum sometime ago. Why has Government not examined the possibility of re-opening this plant and running it on a viable basis so that it can perform a useful purpose in meeting Government orders and, particularly, Defence orders?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : A Committee went into the matter and, after taking its report into consideration, the Government decided that it should be wound up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Minister has said in reply to part (b) of the

Question that the dues will be paid to workers as far as possible. I want to know whether this will include provident fund dues or other dues also because there is a large amount by way of arrears of dearness allowance to which they were entitled but which were withheld from them, and whether that will also be paid to them and, if not, why not?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : We will pay provident fund dues. Other items are not under consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are also dues to which they are entitled. Why should you not pay?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Only after the liquidation proceedings are completed, this matter will be examined.

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT : What is the total Government investment in this concern and what are the causes of closing it down?

MR. SPEAKER : That is too big a question.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Bad management, heavy debts and all that. These are the causes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is your bad management, nobody else's.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : We took up the bad legacy. That is the position.

Report of the North Bengal Flood Control Board

*647. **SHRI DINESH JOARDER :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the North Bengal Flood Control Board appointed by the Government of India has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations ;

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent devastations caused by the rivers Teesta,

Torsa, Jaldhaka and Raidak in North Bengal ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take representatives of Sikkim and Bhutan in the North Bengal Flood Control Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The North Bengal Flood Control Board, constituted by the Government of India, in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal, is for laying down policies and priorities in the implementation of the comprehensive plan of flood control in the North Bengal region. The investigations and preparation of a report on flood control in the area are to be done by the North Bengal Flood Control Commission, which is yet to be set up by the Government of West Bengal.

(c) The North Bengal Flood Control Commission has been proposed for implementing a comprehensive plan of flood control, with the object of reducing the annual damage caused by the floods in North Bengal rivers. Pending preparation and implementation of the comprehensive plan by the proposed commission, immediate works, as considered necessary, in vulnerable reaches, which will ultimately fit in to the overall plan of flood control, are being executed by the State Government. These measures include construction of new embankments, river training and town protection works and raising and strengthening of existing embankments. The more important schemes under execution are (1) Schem. for protection of right bank of river Teesta from Mondalghat to Bibiganj (2) Scheme for preventing diversion of the river Siltora into Chel and (3) Scheme for protection of Bijanbari town.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Sir, it is a very serious matter and much has been said in this august House on the subject. As per Government's official assessment, the losses caused by the North Bengal flood in that area annually to the crops amounted to Rs 4.5 crores and damage to houses and public utilities was

about Rs 3.6 crores. Besides that, it caused considerable loss to human life. It was stated by the Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao on 29th April at Calcutta at the inaugural meeting of the North Bengal Flood Control Board that much progress had not been made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee set up in 1968. What were those recommendations? What were the reasons that held up the progress of implementation of such recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Before 1968 there was no Committee appointed as such. It was the Chief Engineer's report. There was disaster and great damage in North Bengal and we appointed a Committee which submitted a report in general terms. The main recommendations are these: Construction of embankments and protection work for Jalpaiguri town, widening of the railway bridge etc. and undertaking soil conservation measures. Some action has been taken on some of these definite items. We have constituted North Bengal Flood Control Board separately on the lines of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board. We had one meeting in Calcutta with the Chief Minister and others present. This has to be followed by the North Bengal Flood Control Commission. The Bengal State has not set up the Commission and we had drawn their attention to set up the Commission. The Board is only a policy-making body. But the actual investigation, preparation etc. are done by the Control Commission. I am expecting some action in that respect.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: We are afraid the same thing will occur when the Flood Control Commission is set up by the Government. May I know how the North Bengal Flood Control Board is composed? In the proposed North Bengal Flood Control Commission, who will be the Members? Will there be any local representatives of North Bengal districts who will be taken in, in that Commission?

DR. K. L. RAO: The Board consists of the Ministers in charge of irrigation and flood control and forests. The Union Minister for Irrigation is the Chairman. It is a policy body and it sanctioned projects. In the first meeting we have sanctioned projects worth Rs 1½ crores, for implementation. Some more projects

are to be taken up. The Commission is the executive body. It consists of engineers, chief engineer of the project, part-time Director-General, Meteorology, persons from Geology department and so on, who are connected with floods. It is a purely official organisation. Neither of them have non-official members in their formation.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: River Mahananda of North Bengal is already in spate and has submerged many villages and crop fields in the district of Malda. What action is going to be taken against such devastation?

DR. K. L. RAO: This river causes damage both in Bihar and Bengal. Embankments are in both the States. Bihar embankment has been sanctioned, but not taken up. Regarding embankment in Bengal portion, some replies are awaited from the Bengal Government. The estimated cost comes to about 3½ crores. It will be duly sanctioned and work of both Bihar and Bengal will have to be taken up at the same time.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: The Man Singh Committee reported about flood control in the whole of West Bengal. May I know how the recommendations made by that committee will be taken up by Government, because as at present, the recommendations are not being carried out because of paucity of funds at the disposal of the State Government? May I know whether after the constitution of this commission, the Centre will also give some financial help?

DR. K. L. RAO: The Man Singh Committee has not made any recommendations about North Bengal, but the committee confined its recommendations only to south Bengal. So far as North Bengal is concerned, there were actually no committees. The only committee that was appointed was in 1968, and I have already indicated in my answers to the questions put earlier the general or broad outlines of the recommendations. We have got to attend to flood control in North Bengal. We have got some of the short and very troublesome rivers there which require special treatment and special attention. That is why we have appointed the North Bengal Flood Control Board and we have suggested the appointment of the North Bengal Flood Control Commission, strong organisations to deal with the problem.

As the hon. Member has said, no doubt, there is the difficulty of finances also. Bengal has got flood control funds to the extent of about Rs. 10 crores, in this plan of which Rs. 2½ crores have been allotted to North Bengal. But when the important schemes have been sanctioned, some of the important works have got to be taken up, and I think that due attention will be paid by the Government of India to the problem of implementing flood control-works.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In view of the hon. Minister's statement, pending detailed working out of the control of the North Bengal rivers, may I know what immediate steps are being taken up to control floods in North Bengal? Secondly, may I also know whether the embankment running from Mondalghat to Bibiganj will be extended from Beltalia to Jharshingeshwar because that area is very much susceptible to floods each and every year?

DR. K. L. RAO : The Mondalghat embankment was sanctioned and it was to be taken up. But the people objected to the alignment, and wanted a re-alignment of the embankment. The latest report is that the alignment has now been approved and the work is being started.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What are the other rivers which are being controlled?

DR. K. L. RAO : There are quite a large number of small schemes which have been sanctioned and they will be taken up, but the bigger schemes have got to await investigation by the commission.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : When does the hon. Minister expect the board to start its comprehensive work?

DR. K. L. RAO : There are two bodies, as I have submitted already, namely the board and the commission. The board is a policy-making body of the Ministers and it has met once. The commission has not yet started, and it is got to be appointed; the chief engineer and some members have to be appointed. We have located the headquarters at Jalpaiguri. There was a lot of controversy about it, and we have finally selected Jalpaiguri. I have ques-

tioned the West Bengal Government and reminded that they should take action immediately in this respect.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : पिछले वर्ष जब वहां बाढ़ आई थी तब उस बाढ़ को देखने का अवसर मुझे मिला था। प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ आने का प्रमुख कारण यह भी है कि उस इलाके में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में जंगल साफ किये जा रहे हैं। वह पहाड़ी इलाका है जब वर्षा होती है तो पहाड़ों की मिट्टी नदी में आ कर भर जाती है। उस कारण भी पानी का फैलाव होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जंगल जो बड़ी तादाद में कट रहे हैं उसे रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है? साथ ही मिट्टी जो भर गई है, उसे हटाने के लिए आप कौन से प्रयत्न करने वाले हैं?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is not possible to desilt these rivers completely. The only thing possible is to prevent further siltation by soil conservation measures. But even that is very difficult in North Bengal, because the Himalayas are concerned in this; and soil conservation measures in North Bengal would, therefore, be very difficult because of the Himalayas, but still we are trying to find out the important or critical points where if action is taken it will be possible to reduce the silting, and we are at it.

Memorandum by the Eastern Railway Coal and Ash Handling Mazdoor Union

*648. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum has been submitted by the Eastern Railway Coal and Ash Handling Mazdoor Union to the Chairman, Railway Board, recently;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers listed therein; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The main demand is that the labourers engaged by contractors for coal and ash handling on the Indian Railways should be treated as regular Railway employees.

(c) Coal and Ash handling work has been entrusted to contract labour for a long time past on the Indian Railways. Whether this work should be taken over for departmental management with regular Railway employees will depend upon the Central Government deciding whether contract labour should be prohibited for this type of work, in exercise of the powers vested in the appropriate Government under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act of 1970. Ministry of Railways will take necessary action as soon as Government's decision is notified.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Are Government contemplating abolishing contract labour ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The Act is already there ; notification has to issue.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : He said the competent authority would decide ? Have they decided to abolish contract labour or not ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : So far as the Railway Administration is concerned, we have not decided.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : How soon will the decision be taken ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : It is not possible for me to state the date because acceptance of the hon. Member's proposition will result. I am told, in an additional expenditure of Rs. 5 crores. The railways are hardly in a position to meet this additional commitment at any rate during this year, considering the magnitude of our deficit.

Incidence of Ticketless Travelling

*649. **SHRI R. P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the incidence of ticketless travelling between Patna and Gaya, Thana Bihpur to Mahadevapur Ghat, Banmankki to Behariganj, Banmankki to Murliganj has increased ; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However frequent and surprise checks are being made on the Railways, including sections, referred to, on a massive scale to curb the evil of ticketless travel. I may add that I have got statistics here. Recently we have taken a number of steps. Even last night we conducted surprise checks and have been able to catch a number of ticketless travellers ; the money realised therefrom is considerable.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : It has been found that the checking staff do not venture to check each and every passenger out of fear as there is no security for them. Are Government taking steps to enable them to discharge their work fearlessly ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Yes. That apprehension is there, not all over the Indian railways, but in some areas, in the eastern region and the coastal area of Gujarat where smuggling is taking place. We are taking steps to see ticketless travelling is checked and protection is given to the checking staff.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : What are those steps ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : There are the police and the RPF. Also the railway employees themselves co-operate with one another. These are the steps.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : RPF does not go with the TTEs in the running trains. What steps have been taken or are intended to be taken to protect TTEs in running trains ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I have already stated that the protection Government can possibly give is police protection, by the RPF and the regular police. If my hon. friend has got any other suggestion. I welcome it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : My question has not been replied to. The RPF is not travelling with the TTEs, and they fear that they may be attacked or assaulted by ticketless travellers. So, what steps have they taken ? This is my point.

MR. SPEAKER : He is more worried about protection of TTEs than ticketless travelling. Can you satisfy him?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : It is an impossible question for anybody to answer. I do not know if every ticket examiner should be armed with any weapons.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Is there any complaint from the TTEs that they are not given the same status as the other running staff, namely the Guard and Driver, and it is a fact that because of this they are not working properly?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I want notice.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Have any steps been taken by the railway administration to publicise the penalties for ticketless travel. The penalties have increased tremendously and made penal, by putting notices in the railway compartments? I travel quite a lot and I do not find any such notice boards in the railway compartments. The railway administration is failing in its duty by not educating the masses. May I know whether the Minister will take suitable action in this direction?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : That is a useful suggestion.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEAKWAD : Is it a fact that the so-called ticketless travellers in fact do not travel free but on a small payment to the railway staff?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : There is also that apprehension. We detect such people through our vigilance.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, these are not questions. These are pieces of information and suggestions being passed on to you. I do not treat them as questions.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : May I know in which State ticketless travellers are the maximum?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Bihar.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : He has answered the question partly.

Wagons for the supply of coal in Delhi

***650. SHRI P. K. DEO :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has urged his Ministry to allot wagons to Delhi to regulate coal supplies from coal mines; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Administration has been asking for increase in coal supplies to Delhi.

(b) Movement of coal to Delhi is linked with the overall coal loading from Bengal-Bihar fields which has been adversely affected during 1970-71 due to poor law and order conditions in the Eastern Sector. All possible efforts are being made to restore normal railway working in the area and to improve overall coal loading. This will in turn improve coal supplies to Delhi also. I may also add that the Executive Councillor of the Delhi Administration saw me day before yesterday, and we are doing our best to see that the supply is as satisfactory as possible in the circumstances. We are at it almost every day.

SHRI P. K. DEO : There is so much of building activity round about Delhi and so many industries also. All these are being hampered due to lack of coal. Taking into consideration the special case of Delhi, instead of deciding the quota of wagons on overall considerations, why not give a special quota to Delhi for the movement of coal?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : This demand for coal is not only for Delhi but for Haryana and other areas also and they are utilised for various other things. According to the railway rules there are priorities; the first priority is foodgrains movement, then industrial coal and then the other types of coal. If coal is wanted for a particular purpose, we have to see the priority and allot wagon accordingly.

SHRI P. K. DEO : If the law and order situation in the Eastern Sector is impeding the movement of coal wagons, why not develop the coal fields in Jirimili, Kiriburu, Chanda, Singareni, etc. and try to divert coal from M.P., Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh to Delhi?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : It is a very valuable suggestion.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the hon. Minister please let us know the total number of wagons allotted for Delhi during the last six months? Is it a fact that coal could not be brought to Delhi because the Delhi Administration has made faulty arrangement for bringing coal to Delhi by issuing permits to people who do not have the capacity and resources to bring coal to Delhi?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I have got the statistics and I shall supply it to my Hon. friend; it is a long list. So far as the other allegation is concerned, there are some complaints to that effect and we are trying to adjust so that there may be no room for such complaints.

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि भट्टे वालों को जितने कोयले का बैगन मिलता है, जो भट्टे वालों के बैगन होते हैं उन पर जलाने का लेवल लगाया जाता है जिससे भट्टे वालों को कम कोयला मिलता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहां से कहां पहुंच गए?

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा होता है कि भट्टे वालों का जो कोयले का बैगन होता है उसके अंदर लेवल लगाया जाता है जलाने का....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मुहावरा सुना होगा कोयले के व्यापारियों का ऐसा ही काम चलता है।

मुरादाबाद जिले में गंगा नदी पर बांध का निर्माण करने की योजना

*655. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में मुरादाबाद जिले को हसनपुर तहसील को प्रति वर्ष आने वाली बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए गंगा नदी

पर एक बांध का निर्माण करने की योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह कार्य एक चरण में पूरा हो जायेगा अथवा विभिन्न चरणों में पूरा होगा; और

(ग) इस बांध का निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजाराय कुरील) : (क) से (ग). हसनपुर तहसील की सुरक्षा के लिए गंगा के बांध तट पर प्रस्तावित तटबंध के संरक्षण को अभी मई, 1971 में ही अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है और स्कीम की रिपोर्ट अभी राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार की जानी है। निर्माण कार्य को हाथ में लेने से पूर्व पंजीयोजना को स्वीकृति दी जाती है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गत कई वर्षों से इस तटबंध का सर्वेक्षण चल रहा है और डा० के० एल० राव भी वहां देखने गए थे, तो पिछली बाढ़ भी चली गई और अब की आने वाली हो रही है, तो इसमें कितना समय लगेगा?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO) : It is true that this project has been pending for some time now because while some villages will be saved, some other villages will be affected and therefore they had to study a number of alternative alignments. Finally one alignment acceptable to many of them has been adopted. It is now for the U. P. Government to prepare an estimate for the alignment and send it and get it sanctioned and work started. I hope that this work will be taken up in the course of this year.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : पिछले दो तीन वर्षों से कितने गांवों के स्थानान्तरण का या दूसरी बात का निश्चय कर चुके हैं और कितना आपके अभी विचाराधीन है? कुछ अब तक तो आप ने समाप्त कर लिया होगा।

DR. K.L. RAO : It is not so easy to shift the people and even now we have no intention to

shift the people. It is really one of flood embankment. It is not a dam across the river. This flood embankment is on the left side of the Ganga to protect more than 45 villages from the floods. The people who are inside the embankment, if they shift, it will indeed be very good, but I doubt very much if they would, because this bank is at a distance; it is not at the edge of the river; it is at a distance of about two miles, and the villagers affected are near the bank. Therefore, I doubt it very much. Anyhow, it is for the Government of Uttar Pradesh to take necessary steps in that direction.

Ultra-Sonic Rail Testing Equipment

*657. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to manufacture ultra-sonic rail testing equipment indigenously ;

(b) if so, when the manufacture of this equipment is likely to commence ; and

(c) what would be its cost price ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir. However, an order for 40 sets of Ultra-sonic Rail Tester was placed on an Indian firm, who assemble the equipment out of components imported from West Germany, except for a few indigenous components locally fabricated.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : May I know from the Minister which are the countries from where we are importing such kinds of equipment, and what is their cost price ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : In 1964, the Indian Railways procured 16 rail testers of different types for trial purposes, and they were mostly from Japan and USA.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : What is its cost price ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I do not have the cost price stated here. I will supply it to the

hon. Member when I get the information.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : May I know whether the Government of India has decided to manufacture such kinds of equipment in the public sector ?

SHRI : HANUMANTHAIYA : Yes, Sir. That is a useful suggestion. As I said, we have not thought of it. I think we may think of it for manufacturing it in the public sector.

MR SPEAKER : May I remind the Minister that such observations find their way in the report of the Committee on Amurances. So, you have to be on your guard all the time.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : May I know from the hon. Minister what is this Ultra-sonic Rail Testing Equipment ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : If it is necessary, I will read it. They have given me the brief.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Circulate it or place it in the Library.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not follow the question.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : He asked what is this testing equipment.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : It seems to be a very complicated scientific terminology. I do not know what it is. So, we could not discuss much about it.

MR. SPEAKER : We will try to study it now.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I will be grateful if the Minister tells us about it.

Daily Service of Utkal Express

*659. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert the Bi-weekly Utkal Express to daily Express and to reduce the running time of this Express train ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to operate the train with diesel engine ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : May I know the reasons why it is not possible to reduce the running time of the Utkal Express and also to make it a daily service ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Passengers are not available in sufficient numbers. I am told the average daily number of passengers to Delhi from the whole of that area is only about 90. Therefore, the railway administration is not in a position to run it daily.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : This is the only direct train from Orissa to Delhi. The Minister says the number of passengers is only 90. But there are passengers in between. May I request him to reconsider his decision and see that a daily train is run from Orissa to Delhi ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The study has shown that there are not sufficient number of passengers. It may be that in times to come, the number of passengers may increase. Then we will reconsider the question.

SHRI B.S. MURTHY rose—

MR SPEAKER : are you also on the same line ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : May I know whether any survey has been made as to whether, if the Utkal Express is extended up to Waltair, there will be sufficient number of passengers and both Andhra and Utkal can be served ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : That is a new question.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : He is saying that it is not profitable if it is run up to Cuttack or Bhubaneswar. To make it profitable, let them extend it to Waltair. Will he consider this ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I will get the suggestions made by the three hon. members examined.

नमक के लदान के लिए फलोडी रेलवे स्टेशन के लिए रेल डिब्बों का कोटा

*660. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में फलोडी रेलवे स्टेशन (राजस्थान) से नमक से लदे हुए औसतन कितने माल डिब्बे प्रत्येक वर्ष अन्य स्थानों को भेजे गये ;

(ख) वर्ष 1971 के लिए फलोडी रेलवे स्टेशन का केवल 200 माल डिब्बों का प्रतिमास का जो कोटा नियत किया गया है क्या वह मास डिब्बों की मांग को देखते हुए कम नहीं है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त कोटे को बढ़ाना का है ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The particulars of the number of wagons loaded with zonal and non-zonal salt from Phalodi station during the years 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971 (up to 10th June), are as follows:—

Year	No of M. G. Wagons loaded		Total
	Zonal	Non-zonal	
1968	3,054	3,592	6,446
1969	2,610	7,519	10,129
1970	1,914	7,325	9,239
1971 (up to 10th June)	1,308	2,133	3,441
	8,886	20,369	29,255

(b) and (c). Presumably, the reference is to the ceiling limit of 200 wagons imposed on registration of tenders for non-zonal sale under item 'D' and 'E' at Phalodi. The ceiling limits are fixed taking into consideration the clearance capacity at the station. The ceiling

limit represents the maximum number of indents which can be kept pending at a time and does not affect overall loading from the station, as fresh indents are accepted to make up the ceiling as soon as some of the outstanding indents are covered by allotment.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसमें मेरे प्रश्न के भाग दो और तीन का उत्तर नहीं है। भाग तीन में मैंने पूछा है, जो आपने स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसमें बैंगन सोडा तो भारी रहा है लेकिन आपने सीलिंग दो सी बैंगन्स की रखी है तो क्या इस स्टेटमेंट को देखते हुए आप इस सीलिंग लिमिट को बढ़ाने के लिये तैयार हैं?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I will examine it.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : इसमें एग्जामिन करने का सवाल नहीं है, क्योंकि आपने स्टेटमेंट दिया है....

MR. SPEAKER : No arguments, please.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH : Keeping in view the rainy season and the fact that because of the shortage of wagons for exporting salt, the price of salt has gone down at Phalodi and gone up at other places, will he give a special quota for loading the salt there?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : There is a quota for all these articles. In fact, every day hon. members from that region are coming to see me. We are discussing it and doing the very best possible. It is not possible for me to state that we would give so many wagons each day.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH : Will the hon. Minister assure the House that because of the shortage of the wagons the difficulty in the export or supply of salt will not be there?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I can give no assurance.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the question list is over, we will go to the second round. No. 631 Shri A. K. Gopalan.

Setting up of Tapioca-based Industries in Kerala

*631. **SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN** on behalf of **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up some industries based on Tapioca in Kerala ;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal on this from the Kerala Government ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) The Government of India have no such proposal under consideration. However, it is understood from the Government of Kerala that they are considering a proposal to set up an industrial unit for the manufacture of protein enriched foods, industrial starches, dextrose, glucose, etc., utilising tapioca tuber as raw material.

(b) The State Government have not so far made any formal reference to the Central Government in this regard,

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Do the Government propose undertaking a feasibility study to set up a glucose factory in the public sector utilising tapioca grown in large quantities in Kerala ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : For the present we do not propose to undertake any such study.

Stoppage of the construction of Van Sagar Dam

*632. **SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of MLA's from Bihar have requested the Prime Minister to stop the

*The question was actually put in the House by Sri M. K. Krishnan.

proposed construction of Van Sagar Dam ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government there-on ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Bihar Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution on the 23rd March, 1971 protesting against the Vansagar Project proposed by Madhya Pradesh. The Chief Minister of Bihar, accompanied by some MLA's brought this to the notice of Government of India.

The main feature of Vansagar Project proposed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh is diversion of the Sone waters to Tons Valley to provide power and irrigate lands in Tons Valley.

The Government of Bihar have protested against the Vansagar Project as proposed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh involving diversion of the Sone water to the Tons river, on the ground that it will affect the large irrigation system in Bihar from the Sone lower down where the position of supplies is stated to be already critical.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have been urging that the Vansagar Project is the only source for irrigation to the famine stricken plateau areas in Mirzapur district and that the Vansagar Project proposed by the Madhya Pradesh Government should be modified to make provision for irrigation in this area also.

Efforts are being made by Central Government in consultation with engineers of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Governments to evolve revised proposals for the Vansagar Project which might be acceptable to all the three States.

SHRI N. E. HORO : In view of the fact that this project will adversely affect UP, Orissa and Bihar, may I know whether the Government contemplate setting up of some central machinery for the settlement of all disputes like this.

DR. K. L. RAO : Because the dispute has arisen between the three States, the Chief Engineers of the three States are discussing it along with the Chairman of CWPC. I think we should be able to resolve it without any tribunal.

SHRI N. E. HORO : May I know whether the three State Governments concerned would be consulted before the Central engineers go into the details ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Our attempt will be to resolve the dispute at the level of the Chief Engineer. It is only if there is any difficulty at that level that we will go to the higher level. In this case, since there are difficulties I have invited the Chief Ministers of the States to have a meeting on the subject.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : What is the opinion of the Government of Bihar in this matter ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The representation of each State is about the amount of water they need. The Bihar Government has represented about the water that it needs from this project. Naturally, it has given a certain amount as its requirement. All these points are under discussion at the moment.

Train derailment at Kankurgachhi near Sealdah

*640. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of persons were killed due to train derailment at Kankurgachhi near Sealdah recently ;

(b) if so, the total loss of life and property due to this accident ;

(c) whether any enquiry, judicial or otherwise, has been ordered by his Ministry ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : The answer** to (a) is 'No, Sir.' (b) to (d). do not arise.

**For correct answer please see col. 3, vide Chair's orders in cols. 174 and 175

MR. SPEAKER: With that wonderful answer the question hour is also over. We will now take up the Short Notice Question. Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi....I find he is absent. We will take up the Calling Attention.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the derailment of train No. B-13 Up Barrackpore Local near Kankurgachhi cabin on 27-5-71.

In this accident no one was killed. However 7 persons sustained injuries of whom the injury to six persons was of minor nature and one was hurt grievously. The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 23,000/-.

(c) The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, North Eastern Circle, Calcutta has held his statutory inquiry into this accident.

(d) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Progress of the Lift Irrigation Scheme—Rajasthan

*633. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the construction work of the Anupgarh branch of the Rajasthan Canal and the Lunkaransar-Bikaner lift irrigation scheme is at present;

(b) whether the work is progressing according to schedule;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Almost all the earthwork on main Anupgarh Branch and about 90% on its distribution system have been completed. Regarding the Lunkaransar-Bika-

ner Lift Channel about 70% of the earthwork and 13% of the lining work have been completed.

(b) to (d). According to the present construction schedule Anupgarh Shakha is likely to be substantially completed by 1972-73. Lunkaransar-Bikaner Lift Scheme may take sometime more in completion due to late deliveries of electric motors and pumps.

Railway line from Khurda Road to Bolangir District via Phulbani

*637. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received suggestions and proposals from the Orissa State Government and the people of Orissa for undertaking the construction of the new Railway Line from Khurda Road to Bolangir District via Phulbani; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider this matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no provision for it in the 4th Five Year Plan.

Improvement in Chandigarh Railway Station

*638. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to improve the Chandigarh Railway Station has been approved and the work on the scheme was to start in the current year itself;

(b) whether the work has been commenced and if not whether a date schedule for the completion of the scheme has been proposed; and

(c) whether the construction of adequate number of residential quarters for the Station staff is included in the improvement scheme and if so how many quarters are being constructed and of what size?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A new station building with the requisite facilities has been sanctioned at Chandigarh. Arrangements have been made to take up the work during the current year and it is expected to be completed by the end of 1972.

(c) 8 units type I and 7 units type II quarters for housing essential staff at this station, has been included as a separate work in the Works Programme for 1971-72.

Alleged Irregularities in the Accounts of Kerala Khadi and Village Industries, Trivandrum

*639. **SHRI K. LAKAPPA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Kerala Khadi and Village Industries, Trivandrum have committed irregularities in their accounts and Rs. 114 lakhs have been misused ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted ; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has intimated that utilisation certificates of the amount of Rs. 114 lakhs were to be submitted by the Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board by July 1968 out of funds received by it from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission up to 1966-67. Out of this amount, utilisation certificates for Rs. 45.94 lakhs only were outstanding as on 31st May, 1971.

(b) and (c). Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board have already deputed two officers to collect the utilisation certificates outstanding by the end of May 1971.

Issue of Licences to Business Houses

*641. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some licences have been given

to those Houses which come under the Monopoly Group ;

(b) if so, the number of licences given to these House during 1971 ;

(c) the names of the Business Houses ; and

(d) the reasons for deviating from the past decision ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). During the period from 1st January, 1971 to 30th April, 1971, 67 industrial licences and 15 Letters of Intent were issued to the Companies belonging to or controlled by the Industrial Houses which *prima facie* attract the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. House-wise and type-wise break up of the licences and Letters of Intent are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-487/71]

(d) 46 out of the 67 industrial licences mentioned above were COB (carrying on business) licences. These COB licences are issued to such undertakings which may have commenced production or which may have taken effective steps to take up production under the provision of exemptions applicable to them prior to the announcement of the new Licensing Policy on 18th February, 1970. As regards the remaining 21 licences, only two licences are for setting up of new undertakings, 13 licences are for substantial expansion of existing undertakings and 6 licences are for manufacture of new articles in their existing undertakings. Out of the 15 Letters of Intent, 3 are for establishment of new undertakings, 7 for substantial expansion and 5 for manufacture of new articles in existing undertakings. The licences and Letters of Intent were issued on merits consistent with Government policy and after following the due procedure applicable to each case.

उत्तर प्रदेश में दिहरी और मनेरी भागी बांधों के निर्माण में हुई प्रगति

*642. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या सिबाई और बिष्टुल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह हाल ही में भागीरथी और

मिलंगना नदियों पर बन रहे टिहरी बांध को देखने गए थे ;

(ख) क्या बांध निर्माण कार्य में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है यद्यपि उपरोक्त योजना 6 वर्ष पूर्व स्वीकृत हुई थी; यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) मनेरी भाली (उत्तर काशी) बांध निर्माण कार्य के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(घ) उपरोक्त दोनों बांधों के निर्माण पर कुछ कितना व्यय आएगा, इससे कितने एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होने की संभावना है और कितनी बिजली पैदा होगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राब) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) टिहरी स्कीम की जांच पड़ताल अभी चल रही है और इसलिए इसे स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है । अनुसंधान कार्य और अध्ययन होने और परियोजना को स्वीकृति मिलने के पश्चात् ही निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हो सकता है ।

(ग) मनेरी भाली परियोजना पर प्रारम्भिक कार्य किए जा रहे हैं । 130 किलोवाट का डीजल निर्माण विद्युत् केन्द्र पूर्ण हो गया है । बांध के लिए व्यपवर्तन सुरंग और सजं टैंक के लिए पंद्रह मार्ग और सुरंग के लिए मध्यवर्ती द्वार पूर्ण हो चुके हैं और ऊपरी विस्तार कक्ष पर कार्य चल रहा है । परियोजना में लगभग दो वर्षों का विलम्ब हो गया है । व्यपवर्तन बांध, सुरंग और विद्युत् केन्द्र के लिए ठेके अभी दिए जाने हैं । विद्युत् केन्द्र के 1975-76 तक चालू होने की सम्भावना है ।

(घ) वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार, टेहरी परियोजना पर लगभग 200 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होने की सम्भावना है । और इससे गंगा और आंगरा नहर प्रणालियों में लगभग 15 लाख

एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होगी तथा 100 मेगावाट जल विद्युत् क्षमता प्रतिष्ठापित होगी ।

मनेरी भाली परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 17.7 करोड़ रुपये है और इसकी प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 105 मेगावाट होगी ।

भारतीय रेलवे में द्वितीय श्रेणी को समाप्त करने के बारे में प्रस्ताव

*643. श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलवे में द्वितीय श्रेणी समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं; 1962 के बाद कोई नहीं ।

(ख) सबाल नहीं उठता ।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में विदेशी सहयोग से शराब बनाने के एक कारखाने की स्थापना

*645. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश में विदेशी सहयोग से एक शराब बनाने के कारखाने की स्थापना करने की अनुमति दे दी है, जब कि इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी देश में ही उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या समझौते के अनुसार 7.5 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा तकनीकी परामर्श शुल्क और 2.5 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा रायल्टी के रूप में विदेशी सहयोगकर्ता को देनी होगी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी मंजूरी देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस प्रकार के अन्य प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन हैं? यदि हां, तो वे किन पाटियों के हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री (श्री मोईनुल हक चौधरी) : (क) आन्ध्र प्रदेश में माल्ट ब्लिस्की तैयार करने के लिए एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया है इसमें अन्य बातों के साथ यह उपबन्ध भी है कि विदेशी सहयोग की यदि कोई शर्तें हैं तो उन्हें सरकार की संतुष्टि के अनुसार तय किया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) और (ग). आन्ध्र प्रदेश में शराब का कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में विदेशी सहयोग की शर्तों पर सरकार अभी विचार कर रही है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा करने तथा निर्यात के माध्यम से विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिए सम्बन्धित पाटियों को समर्थ बनाने और देशी उत्पादन की क्वालिटी में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से देश में उपलब्ध जानकारी के बावजूद पेय शराब (पोटेबल लिक्स्) बनाने के लिए विदेशी सहयोग प्रस्तावों के उचित मामलों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(घ) पोटेबल लिक्स् का निर्माण करने के लिए एक और आशय पत्र दिया गया है जिसमें अन्य बातों के अलावा यह भी शर्त है कि विदेशी सहयोग की यदि कोई शर्तें हैं तो उसे सरकार की संतुष्टि के अनुसार तय किया जाना चाहिए। उस मामले की विदेशी सहयोग शर्तें भी सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

Issue of Licences to M/s. Escorts Ltd

*646. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued in favour of M/s. Escorts Limited during the last three years ;

(b) which of these licences have been utilised by this Company so far ;

(c) whether any further applications for licences have been made by this Company ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government on those applications ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). During the period from the 1st January, 1962 to 31st December, 1970, 2 industrial licences were issued to M/s. Escorts Ltd., in respect of their applications received in 1964. One licence, which related to the manufacture of Hamilton Petrol Graders, Hamilton L.B. Loader attachment and hydraulic digger excavator attachment, has been implemented. The other licence relating to vacuum brake control equipment is under implementation.

(c) and (d). During the same period, 17 applications were submitted by the Company. Licence has been given in two cases ; Letters of Intent have been issued in 2 cases ; 5 have been rejected ; in one case the party was advised to apply for registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development and in another to apply a fresh in the correct form. The remaining 6 applications are under consideration.

Discussion with General Manager, S. S. Light Railway Rom : Re-Opening of the line

*651. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have had discussions with the General Manager of Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway for reopening the Railway line ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir. The Chairman, Railway Board, met Shri Mehta, the ex-General Manager of the S. S. Light Railway on 29-5-71.

(b) The ex-General Manager informed that

- (i) the S. S. Light Railway Company was put into members voluntary liquidation on 10-12-70.
- (ii) The liquidators have sold the entire assets of the company, barring a few items.
- (iii) By 28-5-71, nearly 16 KMs. of track had been lifted and the process of lifting is continuing.
- (iv) The staff have been almost settled up and paid their provident fund dues; disbursement of terminal benefits also is in progress.

The discussion was only general.

Linking of Brahmaputra and Indus Rivers

*652. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration to give linking to the Indus and the Brahmaputra rivers; and

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Line from Chinna Salem to Chingleput (Southern Railway)

*653. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay a new railway line from Chinna Salem to Chingleput;

(b) whether any survey report in this regard is pending before the Railway Board;

(c) whether the Railway Board has considered that survey report, and if so, the result thereof; and

(d) whether the Tamil Nadu Government had made some representation in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Tamil Nadu had suggested that a survey for this line may be taken up during the 4th Plan.

Afro-Asian Conference on Small-scale Industries

*654. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the terms of reference of the Standing Committee set up by the Afro-Asian Conference on small-scale Industries held in April, 1971; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to encourage closer coordination between large-scale industries and small units in our country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) The terms of reference of the Standing Committee are as follows :—

- (i) To present the conclusions and recommendations of the Conference to the competent Authorities in Afro-Asian countries, especially to those whose representatives were unable to participate in the present session;
- (ii) To communicate these conclusions to regional and international agencies and organisations;
- (iii) To encourage joint action between member countries for the implementation of these conclusions;
- (iv) To stimulate external aid and collaboration;
- (v) To study and to report to the next Conference on the possibilities of setting up a permanent structure for the promotion of Afro-Asian cooperation in the field of small-scale industry;

- (vi) To ensure that adequate preparations are made for the next Conference; and
- (vii) To raise such funds as are necessary for the task in hand and to present proper accounts to the next Conference.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to encourage closer coordination between large-scale industries and small units in our country are enumerated below :

- (i) The small-scale Industries Development Organisation maintains close and continuous liaison between large-scale enterprises and the small-scale units. On the one hand the SSIDO identifies competent small-scale units which can supply ancillary stores to specified large-scale enterprises and, on the other, it identifies the various types of parts, components and sub-assemblies which can be produced efficiently by small-scale units.
- (ii) Ancillary units are encouraged to avail themselves of all the services and facilities under the small-scale industries development programme such as free technical assistance and management advice, common service facilities, credit facilities, hire-purchase of machinery, accommodation in Industrial Estates etc.
- (iii) The inter-dependence of development of ancillary units in the small-scale sector and the development of large-scale industrial enterprises has been highlighted in the recommendations of the "Seminar on the development of ancillary industries" held at Bangalore in April, 1970 and at Ranchi in November, 1970. These recommendations are being implemented in order to facilitate rapid development of ancillary units in the small-scale sector on a planned basis.

Power shortage in Calcutta

*656. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been an extensive load shedding in the Calcutta area in the recent past and if so, the reasons for the same ;

(b) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation is in a position to meet the requirements of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., for the supply of electricity ;

(c) if so, whether there has been any failure on the part of the Damodar Valley Corporation to supply electricity to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., according to its need ; and

(d) if the answer to Part (c) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for the same and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (d). There has been load shedding in the Calcutta area in May and June 1971 in various degrees extending up to about 110 MW. Power Supply to this area is given by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, who obtain about 170 MW from West Bengal State Electricity Board and about 100 MW from the Damodar Valley Corporation, besides about 280 MW of their own generation, to meet the load requirements of the order of 550 MW. The load shoddings were necessitated due to reduction in the supplies obtained from the West Bengal State Electricity Board and the D.V.C. during certain periods. The D.V.C. have normally been in a position to meet the supplies committed by them to C.E.S.C. However, during the first week of June, 1971, there was some operational trouble in the generating unit of D.V.C. at Chandra-pura which necessitated reduction in the power supply from D.V.C. to Calcutta to the extent of about 40 MW. This was restored by 5th June, 1971.

The main cause of load shedding in the recent past has been due to reduced availability in the power from the West Bengal State Electricity Board on account of maintenance as well as forced shut-downs at Bandel and Durgapur

(DPL) thermal power stations which were prolonged due to staff and labour trouble. This included 'work to rule' tactics adopted by engineers as well as operation and maintenance staff at the Power Stations. On 3rd June, 1971, supply from West Bengal State Electricity Board was interrupted on account of faults caused by lightning and delay in re-commissioning of the generating units at Bande thereafter.

Dispute between Tamil Nadu and Kerala over Siruvani Water

*658. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dispute between the Tamil Nadu and Kerala regarding the Siruvani waters has been settled ; and

(b) if so, the main terms of agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). At an inter-State meeting held in May, 1969 the Kerala and Tamil Nadu Governments accepted in principle that a reservoir of suitable capacity should be constructed on the Siruvani by the Government of Kerala, at the cost of and in accordance with the designs and specifications of Tamil Nadu Government to enable reliable drinking water supply of 1.3 TMC to Coimbatore, and that construction of the project might be proceeded with after the details were worked out.

The Government of Kerala have reported that they had examined the Project Report prepared by the Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard and had made certain technical suggestions, and that revised plans and estimates are recently awaited from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

A draft of the agreement to be executed between the two Governments is pending finalisation. One meeting has already been held to discuss the draft and a further meeting has to be held to discuss it further and finalise it.

मध्य प्रदेश में सुकता बांध का निर्माण

2703. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में

सुकता बांध का निर्माण करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) प्रारम्भिक कार्य कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा ; और

(ग) निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1968 में 6.32 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर सुकता परियोजना का प्रस्ताव रखा था। बहरहाल, अक्टूबर, 1969 में उन्होंने सूचित किया कि एक मध्यम स्कीम बनाने के लिए वह इस स्कीम का संशोधन कर रही है। यह संशोधित स्कीम अभी तक राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं

2704. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी गई ग्राम विद्युतीकरण सम्बन्धी योजनाओं की, जिनका वित्तपोषण ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा किया जाएगा, मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उन पर सरकार का क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम को अब तक 19 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें भेजी हैं। इनमें से पांच स्कीमें, 331.396 लाख रुपये को ऋण सहायता समेत, निगम ने स्वीकार कर दी हैं। एक स्कीम, जो व्यवहार्यता के मान-दंड के अनुसार सन्तोषजनक नहीं थी, वापिस कर

दी गई है। शेष 13 स्कीम निगम के विचाराधीन हैं। 19 स्कीमों का ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

स्कीम का ब्योरा	अंतर्गत ग्राम	अर्जन होने वाले पम्प	स्वीकृत ऋण घन राशि	टिप्पणियां
1	2	3	4	5
1. ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत स्कीमों की सूची				
1. छिदवाड़ा जिले में पेच और उसकी सहायक नदियों के क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण	60	4500	79.00	पांचों स्कीमों के लिये वैसी ही रियायती वित्त व्यवस्था प्रदान की गई है जैसी पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को की जाती है।
2. सिवनी जिले में कन्हीवारा क्षेत्र में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	40	2500	44.00	
3. सिवनी जिले के गौरी क्षेत्र में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	25	2200	36.156	
4. रायपुर और बिलासपुर जिलों की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	92	4552	85.975	
5. बिलासपुर जिले में काट-घोड़ा में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	78	4600	86.265	
कुल	295	18352	331.396	

2. ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के पास निलम्बित स्कीमों की सूची

1. छिदवाड़ा जिले के प्रमिया क्षेत्र की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	26	2600	39.02
2. रायपुर जिले की बिंदरानवगढ़ और दगताराय तालुकों की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	49	4150	65.54
3. बिलासपुर जिला, शक्ति तहसील की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	40	5000	76.30

1	2	3	4	5
4. शाजापुर जिले की शाजापुर तहसील की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	32	3460	53.55	
5. सीहोर जिले की सीहोर तहसील की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	30	3200	48.12	
6. देवास जिले की सोन कछ तहसील की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	36	2885	45.54	
7. मंदसौर जिले की मंदसौर तहसील की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	28	3000	47.65	
8. बेतूल जिले की बेतूल तहसील की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	28	2200	33.72	
9. रतलाम जिले की अलोटा तहसील की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	38	3171	47.52	
10. खरगोने जिले की खरगोने तहसील की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	46	3520	59.09	
11. उज्जैन जिले की बडनगर तहसील की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	37	3584	68.68	
12. इन्दौर जिले की देपालपुर तहसील की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	34	3815	72.63	
13. धार जिले की बदनावार तहसील की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	33	3000	44.33	
कुल	457	43585	701.69	

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा वापिस की गई स्कीम

रायपुर जिले में महानदी ओर उसकी सहायक सौदूर नदी की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम जिसकी अनुमानित 85.73 लाख रुपये है और जिसमें 178 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण करना प्रस्तावित है। इस स्कीम को निगम ने राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को वापिस कर दिया है क्योंकि यह व्यवहार्यता के मानदंडों को संतुष्ट नहीं करती।

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण बिजुत् सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से बिजली की सप्लाई

2705. श्री गंगा चरण होशित : क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्राम बिजली सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से गांवों में बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों में बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत छोटे और मध्यम वर्ग के किसानों को बिजली के कनेक्शन लेने के लिए कोई सहायता दी जा रही; और

(घ) यदि मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी सहकारी समितियां नहीं बनाई गई हैं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और बिजुत् मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजाराध कुरील) : (क) जी, हां। ग्राम बिजुतीकरण निगम ने, जहां अमरीकी विशेषज्ञ दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर पाइलट परियोजनाएं प्रारम्भ की गई हैं, ग्राम बिजली सहकारी संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता देनी शुरू कर दी है।

(ख) से (ग). जैसा कि 12 अगस्त, 1968 को लोक सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 435 के उत्तर में बताया गया था, मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले में पाइलट ग्राम बिजली सहकारिता परियोजना की स्थापना की स्कीम अमरीकी विशेषज्ञ दल ने आगे अन्वेषण के लिए शामिल नहीं की थी क्योंकि दल को दी गई स्कीम रिपोर्ट को व्यवहार्य नहीं समझा गया था। निगम ने सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए 18,352 पम्प सेटों के उर्जन के लिये मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड की 331.396 लाख

रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की पांच स्कीमें स्वीकृत की हैं।

Problem of Sea-erosion in Kerala

2706. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on anti-erosion work in Kerala during the Third Plan ;

(b) whether Government propose to include the problem of Sea-erosion in the Flood Control Programme ; and

(c) whether Central Government have received any memorandum from the Kerala Government in this regard and if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The expenditure on anti-sea-erosion works in Kerala during the Third Plan was Rs. 4.46 crores.

(b) Anti-sea-erosion measures form a part of the flood control sector in the State Plan.

(c) A Memorandum has been received from the Government of Kerala that the problem of sea-erosion in Kerala should be treated as a National problem. Such requests had been received in the past also, but it had not been found possible to treat it as a National problem. The matter is, however, proposed to be taken up with the Planning Commission again.

Request for Stoppage of Mail/Express Trains at Avadi (Southern Railway)

2707. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the several associations of travelling public requesting for the stoppage of Mail/Express trains at Avadi on Southern Railway ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The demand has not been found justified.

मध्य प्रदेश में वाणिज्यिक सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत कम दरों पर जल की सप्लाई

2708. श्री गंगा चरण बीसित : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में वाणिज्यिक सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत पानी वास्तविक लागत से बहुत कम दरों पर सप्लाई किया जा रहा है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे स्थान कौन से हैं जहां इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पानी सप्लाई किया जा रहा है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितना घाटा हो रहा है; और

(ग) क्या इस घाटे की प्रतिपूर्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से यह मालूम हुआ है कि जब सरकार द्वारा किए गए कार्यों में से वाणिज्यिक उपयोग के लिए पानी लिया जाता है तो 600 रुपये प्रति मिलियन घनफुट की दर चार्ज की जाती है। बहरहाल, जब उपभोक्ता अपना निजी प्रबन्ध करके उन नदियों से पानी लिफ्ट करते हैं, जिन पर राज्य सरकार ने कोई नियमन या आवर्द्धन कार्य नहीं किए होते, तो उनसे कुछ भी चार्ज नहीं किया जाता।

मध्य प्रदेश में सुकता बांध परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति

2709. श्री गंगा चरण बीसित : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में सुकता बांध परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है;

(ख) परियोजना पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है; और

(ग) इसके पूरा होने में कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि की आवश्यकता है ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1968 में 6.32 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर सुकता परियोजना का प्रस्ताव रखा था। बहरहाल, अक्तूबर, 1969 में उन्होंने सूचित किया कि एक मध्यम स्कीम बनाने के लिए वह इस स्कीम का संशोधन कर रही है। यह संशोधित स्कीम अभी तक राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Irregularities in Payments in Railways

2710. DR. MELKOTE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways Committed irregularities in the matter of implementation of Payment of Wages Act ;

(b) if so, how many cases of such irregularities were detected during the last three years ; and

(c) the steps taken to rectify the situation and check its recurrence ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes ; the number of alleged irregularities which were reported to the Railways by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery under the Payment of Wages Act during the years 1967, 1968, and 1969 was 17635, 14397 and 15673, respectively.

(c) There are instructions to Railways emphasising the need for prompt rectification of all such irregularities as and when reported and to take necessary steps to avoid their recurrence and reduce the incidence of irregularities.

Industries with Foreign Collaboration

2711. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state the names of various industries established during the period 1967 to 1969 in India with foreign collaboration and foreign grant both in private and public sector Statewise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The number of foreign collaboration cases approved by the Government during the period 1967 to 1969 is as below :

1967	183
1968	132
1969	135

Quarterly lists of foreign collaboration cases approved by the Government indicating the name of the Indian party, the name of the foreign collaborator, the item of manufacture and whether a proposal involves foreign capital participation, are given wide publicity and are also published in the Journal of Industry and Trade, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

The approval for foreign collaboration which is granted by the Government is only a kind of Letter of Intent indicating the broad terms and conditions which would be acceptable to the Government in an individual case. After obtaining approval for foreign collaboration, further implementation of the scheme rests entirely on the initiative of the parties concerned and it is possible that some of the approvals granted by the Government may either be delayed for various reasons or may not mature at all. Similarly, even after obtaining Government's approval for foreign collaboration in certain cases, the parties may change their minds in regard to the location of the industrial unit. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage as to how many industrial units have been set up with foreign collaboration, and what their exact locations are, out of the approvals granted during the period 1967 to 1969.

Leased Accommodation to Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors of Northern Railway not provided with Railway Quarters

2712. **SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7796 on the 28th April, 1970 regarding the quarters for Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors on Northern Railway and state the reasons why suitable leased accommodation is not being provided to Permanent Way Inspectors and Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors who cannot be provided with Railway quarters?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : By and large, Permanent Way Inspectors and Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors, who are amongst the several categories of staff classified as "essential" for the purpose of allotment of staff quarters, have been provided with quarters excepting those against newly created posts. To the extent possible such Permanent Way Inspectors and Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors are provided with alternative accommodation, which may be of a lower type than their entitlement. Wherever this is not possible, construction of quarters for these staff as well as for other categories of "essential" staff not provided with Railway quarters, is undertaken on a programmed basis consistent with the availability of funds. Hiring of private residential accommodation to house such staff, is resorted to only in exceptional cases.

Shortage of Electricity in States

2713. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of States which have reported shortage of electricity in their States; and

(b) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have reported likely power shortages in the year 1971-72.

(b) The Union Government has advised the States to expedite commissioning of power schemes under execution. Wherever feasible, Centre is attempting mitigation of power shortage by arranging power supply from the

adjoining power systems. The progress of construction of inter-state and inter-regional transmission lines has been stepped up for this purpose. The Centre is also rendering assistance in overcoming the bottlenecks faced by the project authorities in the speedy completion of schemes for power generation and transmission.

Along term view of the power supply position has been taken and plans for the decade 1971-81 are being formulated for both generation as well as power transmission in consultation with the States.

Closure of Mckenzie's Ltd., Bombay

2714. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the closure of Mckenzie's Ltd. at Bombay, an engineering concern doing business in the manufacture of Railway Wagons, Forklift trucks and other machinery equipments ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in view of loss of production and loss of jobs to thousands of workmen due to mismanagement of the company ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have already ordered on 3rd June, 1971, an investigation under section 15 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, into the affairs of the company.

Railway Users' Committees

2715. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) for how long the Railway Users' Committees have been in existence in the various Railway Zones ; and

(b) how many members are on these Committees and for what duration they are appointed on these Committees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Railway Users' Consultative Committees of different types have been functioning on the Railways at various levels for the last 12 to 18 years, as shown below :—

Name of Committee	Year since when functioning
(1) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee	1953
(2) Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee ..	1953
(3) Railway Users' Amenities Committee ..	1956
(4) Suburban Railway Users' Consultative Committee ..	1956
(5) Time Table Committee ..	1956
(6) Catering Supervisory Committee ..	1956
(7) Bookstall Advisory Committee ..	1956
(8) Station Consultative Committee	1956
(9) Local Catering Advisory Committee ..	1959

The membership of the above Committees varies from 5, as in the case of Bookstall Advisory Committee on the Central Railway to 49 in the case of Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee on the Northern Railway. The members of these Committees are nominated for a period of two years at a time.

Theft and Pilferage of Imported Goods meant for Nepal

2716. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether thefts and pilferages of imported goods meant for Nepal are occurring during transit in the Railways ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such thefts and pilferages ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, some cases have come to light.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Steps taken to check thefts and pilferages of imported goods meant for Nepal :

- (i) A pilot Scheme has been introduced between Howrah-Barauni Junction-Raxaul where loading and unloading of goods meant for Nepal is closely supervised.
- (ii) Trains carrying goods meant for Nepal are escorted by the Railway Protection Force in vulnerable sections.
- (iii) Joint checking by Commercial staff and Railway Protection Force personnel are conducted at Howrah and Barauni Junction.
- (iv) Crime Intelligence staff of Railways and Central Crime Bureau of Railway Board are deployed to collect intelligence with a view to tracking down criminals.
- (v) Close co-ordination between Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police and Excise & Customs officers are maintained to deal with the crime effectively and to effect red-handed arrests of the culprits.
- (vi) A meeting of the officers of the Railway Protection Force and Customs & Excise is being held in Railway Board to review the existing preventive measures and to devise further ways and means to eliminate such complaints.

Export of Railway Coaches to Nigeria

2717. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Integral Coach Factory has received any order from Nigeria for the supply of Railway Coaches ;

(b) if so, the value of the order and the number of coaches ordered ; and

(c) when the order is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Assistance to States for damages due to Floods

2718. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the assessment of damage due to floods in 1970 and the assistance which has been provided by the Central Government to the states ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to check damage on account of such calamities in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) A Statement showing the total damages as reported by the States on account of floods during 1970 is attached (Appendix).

The Central Government gives financial assistance to the State Governments taking into account the recommendations made by the Central Teams deputed to the States to make an assessment of the flood damage and the extent of relief measures. The following financial assistance has been sanctioned by the Centre so far to the State Governments in 1970-71 towards flood relief expenditure :

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.10*
2. Assam	5.75**
3. Bihar	2.35**
4. Gujarat	2.80†
5. Kerala	2.20
6. Rajasthan	1.50
7. Uttar Pradesh	4.50††
8. West Bengal	18.91††

* Besides this, a sum of Rs. 7.50 crores was released towards spillover expenditure on cyclone relief measures.

** Includes drought relief expenditure also

† Includes earthquake relief measures also

†† In addition, the Department of Agriculture have released Rs. 5 crores each to West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh as short-term loan for purchase of seeds, fertilizers etc.

Note : The figures above are those sanctioned during 1970-71 including the arrears of assistance for earlier years.

In addition to the financial aid as above, the Central Government also rendered assistance by providing army personnel, aircraft, army boats, etc. for relief and rescue operations at the request of the State Governments.

(b) Measures such as construction of embankments, raising and strengthening of existing embankments, construction of drainage channels, river training works, town protection works and reservoirs with storage for floods moderation have been undertaken in the various States for reducing the damage caused by floods. The works carried out up to March, 1971 include construction of 7063 km of embankments, 9377 km of drainage channels, 191 town protection schemes and raising 4585 villages with an outlay of Rs. 126 crores. These have benefited 61 lakh ha. These measures are being continued. Comprehensive Plans for flood control are also being prepared by the State Governments.

Statement

Name of the State	Total damages on account of floods during 1970
	(Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	1237.3
Assam	1042.9
Bihar	1507.7
Gujarat	6930.9
Haryana	1.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.2
Kerala	278.9
Madhya Pradesh	155.7
Maharashtra	95.0
Mysore	128.4
Orissa	1335.6
Punjab	35.2

Tamil Nadu	9.4
Uttar Pradesh	6908.0
West Bengal	8699.4
Manipur	13.9
Tripura	2.5
Total	28682.0

Take over of Ticket-collection job now given on contract at Tektar Halt (North-Eastern Railway)

2719. SHRI BHIOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at Tektar Halt between Muhammedpur and Kamtaul stations on the North Eastern Railway, the job of Ticket collection is still given on contract ; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to take over the ticket collection job directly by the Railways ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Tektar Halt is worked by a Halt Agent and ticket collection is one of the duties of the Halt Agent. It is not proposed to take over the ticket collection work by the Railway as train halts are generally worked by Halt Agents.

Indian Technical know-how provided to Foreign Countries

2720. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign countries have approached the Government of India technical know-how ;

(b) if so, the names of such countries which have approached during the last three years ; and

(c) the details of the technical know-how provided to those countries during the above period and on what terms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Requests for one form of technical assistance or other have been received from Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Gambia, Senegal, Upper Volta, Uganda, Kenya, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Zambia, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Fiji, Mauritius, Afghanistan, Iraq, Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Congo, Iran, Sudan, Morocco, Algeria, UAR, Trinidad, Thailand, Philippines, PRDY, Angola, Burundi, Bulgaria, Cameroun, Ceylon, Madagascar, Turkey, Togo, Dahomey, Surinam, Uruguay, etc.

(c) Technical assistance to foreign countries has been provided by way of :

(i) Deputation of experts in the fields of engineering, small-scale industries, irrigation, enamellwares, wood-work, metal work etc. under the Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation Programme of the Government of India. All expenses on the deputation of these experts are borne by the Government of India. Besides, experts have also been deputed on specific assignments at the instance of foreign Governments or international agencies like UNID etc., in which case, the expenses on their deputation are borne either by the Foreign Government or the international agency concerned.

(ii) Provision of training facilities to foreign nationals in India in fields such as water resources, various trades taught under the Government polytechnics, jewellery, mechanical engineering etc. All expenses on the training of foreign nationals, excepting the cost of their international travel, are borne by the Government of India.

(iii) Establishment of joint ventures by Indian entrepreneurs in overseas

countries. Indian participation in such ventures is restricted to the export of machinery, know-how etc. against minority participation in the equity of the proposed concern and no cash remittances are allowed for this purpose.

Supply of Uniforms to Safaiwalas of FTA Office, Delhi (Western Railway)

2721. **SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the *Safaiwalas* working in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway, Delhi are being supplied two 'Kurtas' and full uniforms are not supplied to them ;

(b) whether this time they did not take the two 'Kurtas' as a protest ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of Machines by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

2722. **SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited is expected to produce 5,000 machines in a year; and

(b) if so, the number of machines produced in 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The H.M.T. were originally designed to manufacture 5000 standard general purpose machines of a total value of Rs. 17.5 crores approximately. In order to meet the changing market demand, the H.M.T. have been continuously diversifying their production range of machines by including a variety

of highly sophisticated machines. The actual production of these machines (including the sophisticated ones) during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 has been of the order of 2334 Nos. valued at Rs.12.76 crores and 2372 Nos.— (figures provisional—valued at Rs. 16.34 crores respectively.

Absorption of Employees of Railway Electrification in Electric Loco shed Kanpur

2723. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Manager, Northern Railway while discussing with a delegation of Railway Electrification employees in Electric Loco-shed, Kanpur on 30th July, 1970 assured that the Railway Electrification employees would be considered for absorption in Electric Loco shed, Kanpur when vacancy occurs ;

(b) whether the DEE/RS/N. Rly/Kanpur, has not recruited a single Railway Electrification employee till now, when outsiders have been recruited by him, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of persons recruited from outside?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). 80 skilled fitters have been recruited by advertisement. The casual labourers could not satisfy the requisite qualifications and hence none was recruited. 130 casual labourers are being absorbed against vacancies shortly arising in the Traction Department for which they have been found suitable.

Vacancies in the various High Courts

2724. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacancies existing in the various High Courts according to the sanctioned strength separately for each High Court; and

(b) the reasons for not making appointments in the various High Courts considering the accumulation of arrears of pending cases ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Proposals to fill some vacancies have been received from the State authorities and are being processed. The State authorities have been reminded to expedite proposals to fill the remaining vacancies.

Statement

Vacancy position in the various High Courts

Name of High Court	Vacancies	
	Permanent Judge	Additional Judge
Allahabad High Court	4	1
Andhra Pradesh High Court	1	3
Calcutta High Court	2	3
Gujarat High Court	..	3
Kerala High Court	..	1
Madhya Pradesh High Court	1	1
Mysore High Court	..	1
Patna High Court	..	2
Punjab and Haryana High Court	..	2

Vacancies against the approved strength of the Supreme Court

2725. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) how many vacancies exist against the approved strength of the Supreme Court :

(b) since when these vacancies have remained unfilled and the reasons for the same ; and

(c) when Government propose to fill in these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) (a) : Three.

(b) and (c). The first vacancy arose on 17-12-1970, the second on 22-1-1971 and the third on 5-2-1971. Appointments to two vacancies have been notified. Proposal to fill the third vacancy is awaited from the Chief Justice of India.

Promotion of Class II Posts to Senior Scale in Transportation and Engineering Department (Northern Railway)

2726. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Class II posts existed in the Transportation (Power and Mechanical) Engineering Departments of the Northern Railway as on the 1st May, 1971 in the categories of AMEs, AWMs and APOs ;

(b) how many Class II officers under this cadre were working in the Senior Scale on 1st May, 1971 having been promoted from AME, AWM and APO ;

(c) how many such Class II AME, AWM and APO were promoted to the Senior Scale from year to year during the last three years and whether they were working in the Division, Head-quarters, Office or Workshop at the time of their promotion ; and

(d) whether these Class II officers who were working in the Head-quarters office were only eligible for promotion to the Senior Scale in respect of their actual seniority and merit ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) 21 Class II posts viz. :

7—Assistant Works Managers

10—Assistant Mechanical Engineers

4—Assistant Personnel Officers—allocated to Transportation (Power) and Mechanical Engineering Department.

(b) and (c). Three Class II Mechanical officers, who were first promoted permanently to Class I (Junior Scale) were subsequently appointed to officiate in the Senior Scale on and from 26-8-68, 20-8-70 and 13-1-71.

Of these, two officers were posted in the Division and one in the Workshops.

No A.P.O. Class II allocated to this Department was appointed to officiate in the Senior Scale.

(d) No Promotion from Class II to Class I Senior Scale is done by a positive act of selection by a Departmental Promotion Committee, presided over by a Member of the Union Public Service Commission, the selection being confined to the seniormost Class II officers of the Railway belonging to the Department within the prescribed field of eligibility for consideration by the Committee.

Applications from Gujarat for Licences

2727. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for licences for new Industrial Units forwarded by the Gujarat Government to the Central Government in the last three years ;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned ; and

(c) the number of applications rejected and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) The applications for industrial licences are normally received from the parties direct. During the period from 1st January, 1968 to 31st December 1970 244 applications were received for setting up of new industrial undertakings in Gujarat.

(b) 5 industrial licences and 50 Letters of Intent have been issued.

(c) 104 applications have been rejected and 28 applications have been otherwise disposed of (withdrawn/closed, no licence required etc.). The reasons for rejection were that there was no scope for creating additional capacity, the basic raw materials required were not available indigenously, requisite information was not furnished by the applicants, some of the proposals were technically unsound, etc.

Report of Expert Committee on Compensation Claims

2728. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of One-Man Expert Committee on Compensation claims headed by Shri R. B Lal, were accepted by Government ; and

(b) the remedial action taken or proposed to be taken on the observations and recommendations contained in Paras 42, 43, 44, 243, 246, 247, 264, 287, 575, 576, 582, 584, 593, 608, 609, 612, 613, 615 and 616 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The report of the One-Man Expert Committee on Compensation Claims consists of 287 observations and 331 recommendations. Of these, 246 recommendations have been accepted in full ; 43 in part or in modified form ; 34 not accepted and 8 are still under examination.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-488/71]

Recovery from Commercial Clerks for goods lost in Transit

2729. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of goods lost or damaged in transit is being recovered from the Commercial Clerks fixing them there responsible merely on technical grounds ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take some corrective measures to lessen the difficulties of the Commercial Clerks in this respect ; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to fix the Railway Protection Force staff responsible for such loss or damage in view of the fact that it is the primary duty of the Railway Protection Force staff to eradicate such loss, theft or damage of consignments ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No Recovery is made only in cases where the staff are responsible directly for loss or damage.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Railway Protection Force are responsible for the protection of Railway property against thefts/pilferages. Whenever any negligence/connivance on their part comes to light they are prosecuted or departmentally dealt with.

Assistance to Families of Construction Workers and Employees who died during the construction of Beas-Sutlej Link Project

2730. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of construction workers and employees who lost their lives during the construction of Beas-Sutlej Link Project ; and

(b) how much compensation was given to the families of those workers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) 84 workers and one Assistant Engineer lost their lives during the construction of the Beas-Sutlej Link Project between 1-9-1964 and 10-6-1971.

(b) Rs. 4,97,871 has so far been paid as compensation to the next of kins of the workers under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

कोटा (राजस्थान) स्थित डी० सी० एम० फँकटरी की ओर रेलवे की बकाया राशि

2731. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा, राजस्थान स्थित डी० सी० एम० फँकटरी की ओर रेलवे की बकाया राशि कितनी है ; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त राशि वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) 30 अप्रैल, 1971 को 11,92,043.42 रुपये बकाया था जिनमें से 5,09,864 रुपये उन परीक्षणों के सम्बन्ध में थे जो अप्रैल, 1971 में फर्म को बुक किये गये थे और 3,73,625 रुपये की एक और रकम का बिल 21-4-1971 को फर्म को भेजा गया था ।

(ख) रकम वसूल करने के लिए सामान्य प्रक्रिया अपनायी जा रही है और यह उल्लेखनीय है कि इसमें से अधिकांश रकम हाल ही की है ।

समस्तीपुर और दरभंगा (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के बीच चल रही गाड़ियों का बन्द किया जाना

2732. श्री राम भगत पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर जंक्शन और दरभंगा जंक्शन के बीच चलने वाली 457 अप और 458 डाउन यात्री गाड़ियों के बन्द किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1968 में किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार समस्तीपुर रेलवे डिवीजन में प्रति दिन 1,25,394 यात्री यात्रा करते हैं और क्या इन गाड़ियों का चलाया जाना जनहित में है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) 457 अप-458 डाउन सवारी गाड़ियाँ, परीक्षण के तौर पर, 1-10-70 से, समस्तीपुर और दरभंगा के बीच चलाई गयी थी । कुल मिलाकर सवारी यातायात में प्रत्याशा के अनुसार वृद्धि नहीं हुई है और आर्थिक दृष्टि से यह अतिरिक्त गाड़ी नियमित रूप से बाटे में चल रही पायी गयी है । शादी-विवाह के मौसम में अतिरिक्त भीड़ भाड़ की निकासी के लिए फिलहाल ये गाड़ियाँ चल रही हैं और इनके उपयोग पर कड़ी निगाह रखी जा रही है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, यह भीड़-भाड़ केवल शादी-विवाह के मौसम में रहती है और वर्तमान यातायात के लिए ये गाड़ियाँ पर्याप्त समझी जाती हैं ।

Train Halt before Srinarayana College, Quilon, Kerala

2733. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the persistent demand made by the students of Srinarayan College, Quilon, Kerala, for having a train halt before the college ;

(b) whether Government propose to accept the demand ; and

(c) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Not at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Training to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to fill the Reserved quota

2734. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether even 50 per cent of the reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could not be filled up due to the non-availability of suitable candidates during the last few years, both in technical and non-technical posts, in all the Railways ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to train up Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes personnel to fill up such vacancies ; and

(c) if not, what are the difficulties in the way of taking up such a programme ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, in the case of Scheduled Tribes, As regards Scheduled

Castes, the shortage is generally in the case of technical posts where the candidates with requisite educational or technical qualifications are not forthcoming.

(b) and (c). The Department of Social Welfare have already launched a scheme for the purpose known as 'Confidence Building Scheme'.

Closure of WIMCO Factory Baranagar, West Bengal

2735. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the closing down of Western India Match Company factory, Baranagar, West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) the total number of workers rendered jobless due to the closure ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reopen this factory ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a), (b) and (d). The paper factory of the Western India Match Company at Alam Bazar remained closed from 5-4-71 to 3-5-71. It is reported that the factory is in production after 3-5-71.

(c) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representations by Staff of Accounts Department to Minister and Secretary, Railway Board

2736. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of representations addressed to the Minister or to the Secretary Railway Board by the staff of the Accounts Department from the month of April, 1970 to March, 1971, separately, of each Zonal Railway and each month;

(b) the total number of representations out of the above which could reach his Ministry stating the time taken in this regard;

(c) the number of representations as stated in part (b) above finalised and the time taken to finalise them; and

(d) the reasons for not finalising the rest and steps taken in this regard by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Posting of Travelling Ticket Examiners in the Olavakkot Division (Southern Railway)

2737. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no Travelling Ticket Examiners in the Olavakkot Division of Southern Railway, as a result of which ticketless travellers have considerably increased; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). There are 138 Travelling Ticket Examiners in the Olavakkot Division of Southern Railway. Out of these 93 are utilised in Sleeper Coaches, 33 for general train checking and 12 for Divisional Squads. Duties of these TTES are so arranged as to ensure that most of the trains are subject to checks at some point or the other. Apart from the Divisional Checking staff, the Headquarters Flying Squads regularly operate on this Division. As a result of these measures ticketless travel is considerably less in this Division.

Increment benefit to those stagnating at maximum of Pay-scale

2738. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the benefit of one increment was granted from 1st March 1970 to those Railway employees who were stagnated at the

maximum of their pay-scales for more than two years ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give the benefit of one increment after every two years to such of the employees who are blocked even after getting an increment as stated in para (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Enquiry into unclaimed coal wagons at Jullundur

2737. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held by Government in regard to the 65 unclaimed coal wagons at Jullundur city station in May, 1971; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation received in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi and Traffic Accounts Office, Ajmer (Western Railway)

2740. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of representations received in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office Western Railway, Delhi and the Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway, at Ajmer from the month of April, 1970 to March, 1971 separately for each office and for each month ;

(b) the number of representations dealt with by the respective offices within one month from the date of the receipt and the number of representations dealt with after one month; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite prompt disposal of the representations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Details are furnished in the attached Statements I & II.

(c) Instructions already exist in regard to expeditious disposal of representations.

STATEMENT I.

FOREIGN TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICE, DELHI

S. No.	Month	Total No. of representations received.	No. of representations disposed of within one month from date of receipt.	No. of representations disposed of after one month.
1.	April / 70	1	1	..
2.	May / 70	1	..	..
3.	June / 70	1	..	1
4.	July / 70	..	..	..
5.	August / 70	1	..	1
6.	September / 70	8	..	..
7.	October / 70	13	..	6
8.	November / 70	10	1	5
9.	December / 70	1	..	..
10.	January / 71	1	..	..
11.	February / 71	1	1	..
12.	March / 71	7	3	4

STATEMENT II.

TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICE, AJMER

S. No.	Month	Total No. of representations received	No. of representations disposed of within one month from date of receipt.	No. of representations disposed of after one month.
1.	April, 70	9	6	3
2.	May, 70	26	21	5
3.	June, 70	16	11	5
4.	July, 70	28	21	7
5.	Agugust, 70	12	11	1
6.	September, 70	21	21	
7.	October, 70	11	8	3
8.	November, 70	8		8
9.	December, 70	4	2	2
10.	January, 71	15	12	3
11.	February, 71	3	3	
12.	March, 71	11	11	

Scheme to lay new Railway line in North Bengal Region

2742. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any schemes to lay new railway lines in the North Bengal region; and

(b) if so, the names of places likely to be covered by new railway lines ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Estates in rural and urban areas

2743. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Industrial Estates set up till date, State-wise ;

(b) the respective shares of rural and urban areas (in number as well as in percent) in the total ;

(c) the number of Industrial Estates in both urban and rural areas separately, actually functioning, in each State, during the last three years, yearwise ; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the functioning of these estates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Total number of Industrial Estates sponso-
red/set up till 31st March, 1970 are as under :

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Industrial Estates sponsored	No. of Industrial Estates completed	No. of Industrial Estates started functioning
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	40	33	31
2.	Assam	8	6	5
3.	Bihar	22	14	10
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1
5.	Delhi	2	2	2
6.	Goa •	2	1	1
7.	Gujarat	42	34	24
8.	Haryana	20	15	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	7	5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20	17	16
11.	Kerala	18	18	17
12.	Maharashtra	69	42	40
13.	Madhya Pradesh	59	46	27
14.	Manipur	2	..	..
15.	Mysore	25	22	20
16.	Orissa	10	10	10
17.	Pondicherry	3	3	3
18.	Punjab	34	33	17
19.	Rajasthan	14	14	13
20.	Tamil Nadu	32	29	29
21.	Tripura	3	2	2
22.	Uttar Pradesh	78	63	39
23.	West Bengal	8	6	5
Total ..		519	418	327

(b) The respective shares of rural, urban and Semi urban as well as their percentage :

Category	Number of Industrial Estates	Percentage
Rural ..	145	28%
Urban	190	37%
Semi-urban	184	35%
Total ..	519	100%

(c) Number of Industrial Estates actually functioning :

SL No.	Name of the State	As on 30-9-1968				As on 30-9-1969				As on 30-9-1970				
		U	SU	R	Total	U	SU	R	Total	U	SU	R	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	6	7	27	16	8	7	31	16	8	7	31	
2.	Assam	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	2	5	
3.	Bihar	..	5	..	1	6	8	1	..	9	8	1	10	
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	
5.	Delhi	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	..	2	
6.	Goa			1	1			1	1			1	1	
7.	Gujarat	6	5		11	10	7		17	14	9	1	24	
8.	Haryana	5	..	4	9	6	..	4	10	6	..	4	10	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	..	1	3	4		1	4	5		1	4	5	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	2	7	6	15	2	6	8	16	2	6	8	16
11.	Kerala		1	8	5	14	1	9	6	16	1	9	7	17
12.	Maharashtra	..	20	14	..	34	21	14		35	22	17	1	40
13.	Madhya Pradesh		9	8		17	12	12		24	12	15	..	27
14.	Mysore		12	5	1	18	13	6		19	13	7	..	20
15.	Orissa		3	3	1	7	4	5	1	10	4	5	1	10
16.	Pondicherry		1	..		1		1	1	2		1	2	3
17.	Punjab		6	1	3	10	10	3	3	16	10	3	4	17
18.	Rajasthan		8	1	4	13	8	1	4	13	8	1	4	13
19.	Tamil Nadu		11	12	5	28	10	13	6	29	10	13	6	29
20.	Tripura			2	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh		14	12	12	38	17	8	13	38	18	8	13	39
22.	West Bengal	..	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5
	Total	..	120	84	61	256	141	96	66	303	147	107	73	327

U—Urban.

SU—Semi-urban.

R—Rural.

..

(d) The steps taken so far to improve the working of the Industrial Estates are as under

(1) The Estimates Committee of the Parliament reviewed the working of the Industrial Estates in 1966. The recommendations made by the Committee have been brought to the notice of the State Governments, emphasising the urgent need for revitalising the Industrial Estates.

(2) The Officers in the Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) have been visiting different States to assess the progress of implementation of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee.

(3) Close contact is maintained with the Ministries of Irrigation and Power and Communications for expediting the provision of essential facilities like electricity, water and telephones in the Industrial Estates.

(4) After assessing the growth potential, the Industrial Estates have been classified into the following three categories :

(a) those which are working satisfactorily and require no incentives ;

(b) those which are not working properly at present but have a growth potential and with adequate incentives would work well ; and

(c) those which have no growth potential.

For the Estates in (b) category, it was decided that adequate incentives should be provided by the State Governments and Estates in (c) category should be transferred to other Departments or put to alternate use.

(5) The policy regarding imported raw material has been liberalised during the last two or three years and efforts are being continuously made to get bigger allocations to the extent possible of scarce and indigenous raw materials for small-scale industries sector. In some of the States, allotment of raw material is made on a preferential basis to factories in industrial estates.

मध्यप्रदेश से लाइसेंसों के लिये प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र

2744. श्री जगन्पाराव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी नीति के उदार बनाये जाने के पश्चात् मध्य प्रदेश से औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में प्राप्त हुए आवेदन-पत्रों पर अब तक कितने निविदा-पत्र/ लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) कितने आवेदन-पत्र अस्वीकृत किये गये ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) नई लाइसेंस नीति की घोषणा 18 फरवरी, 1970 को की गई थी। मध्य प्रदेश से 19 फरवरी, 1970 से 30 अप्रैल, 1971 तक औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की स्वीकृति के लिये 105 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) अब तक 14 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस तथा 7 आशय पत्र जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

(ग) 14 आवेदन पत्र रद्द कर दिये गये हैं और 7 आवेदन पत्रों का अन्यथा (बारिस ले लिया/बन्द कर दिया, कोई लाइसेंस नहीं चाहिए, आदि) रूप से निपटान हो गया है।

Judgment in the case of Workers of Railway Workshop Liluah (Eastern Zone)

2745. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether workers of Railway Workshop, Liluah (Eastern Zone) got a judgment in their favour from the High Court that even if they work 4½ hours per day they should be paid full day's wages ; and

(b) whether the workers have been paid wages accordingly and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Computers installed on Railways and Cost of stationery feeding them.

2746. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEL-KWAD :
RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI—
JODHPUR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of computers installed on the Railways ;

(b) whether they are working to their full capacity and if not, the idle capacity thereof ;

(c) the total cost of the stationery fed into the computers during the last three years, year-wise together with the foreign exchange content thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken to substitute indigenous stationery in the computers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There are 14 computers.

(b) Their utilisation is to their full prime shift capacity of 176 meter hours per calendar month except in Eastern and North-east Frontier Railways where, also, utilisation is catching up. On these two Railways the extent of idle capacity is as under :

Railway installation.	Short utilisation below 176 hours.
Eastern Railway ..	30.63
Eastern Railway (Mughal Sarai)	37.38
North-east Frontier Railway. ..	126.59

(c) Cost of Stationery.

1968-69 ..	10,46,676
1969-70 ..	11,12,176
1970-71 ..	18,00,968

Foreign exchange content.

Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

Establishing Office of Railway Service Commission for Orissa at Bhubaneswar.

2747. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Government are considering any proposal for establishing an office of the Railway Service Commission for Orissa at Bhubaneswar on the pattern of the office of Assistant Secretary, Service Commission established at Danapur for Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : Such a proposal is not under the consideration of Government.

Retrenchment of Staff and Increase in the Workload Khurda Road Division (South Eastern Railway)

2748. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the comparative increase in the workload in Plinth area, Pipeline, roads, Bridges (Nos) Track (Km), between 1966 and 1970 in the Civil Engineering Department of South Eastern Railway. Khurda Road Division, *vis a vis* increased in staff strength in this section; and

(b) the number of employees retrenched in face of increased workload ;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No regular staff have been retrenched. On the other hand increase in workload has been met by creation of additional posts.

Jagadhri-Chandigarh-Ludhiana Rail Link.

2749. SRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the fresh survey promised by Government to meet the pressing demand for Jagadhri-Chandigarh-Ludhiana Rail-link;

(b) whether it is contemplated to first take up the Chandigarh-Ludhiana Link with a view to bringing Chandigarh on the main line, if so, whether the plan has been approved; and

(c) when this work is expected to start ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The preliminary engineering-cum-final location survey is in progress. 60% of the survey has been completed on Ludhiana-Chandigarh section and 40% on Chandigarh-Jagadhri section. The survey is expected to be completed by April, 1972.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

सिन्धु परियोजना द्वारा ग्वालियर डिवीजन का विकास

2750. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्वालियर डिवीजन के विकास हेतु ग्वालियर जिले के जनसंघ दल और जनता ने सिन्धु नदी परियोजना को कार्यान्वित किए जाने की मांग की है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) ओर (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जनवरी, 1971 में प्राप्त सिन्धु नदी परियोजना के चरण 1 की परियोजना रिपोर्ट की केंद्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग में तकनीकी रूप से जांच की जा चुकी है और टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को शीघ्र ही भेजी जाएंगी।

Withdrawal of Stores Responsibilities from Permanent Way Inspectors

2751. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons why the Permanent Way Inspectors are not being relieved of stores responsibilities as recommended by Kunzru and Wanchoo Committees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : All the Permanent Way Inspectors on two railways and a good number of the Permanent Way Inspectors on two more railways have been relieved of the responsibility for the stores at their headquarters. Provision of relief to Permanent Way Inspectors on the other railways is being actively pursued.

Night duty Allowance to Permanent Way Inspectors and Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors

2752. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for giving night duty allowances to Permanent Way Inspectors, Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors and Permanent Way Mistries performing night duties in emergency is under consideration ; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There is at present no proposal to grant night duty allowance to Permanent Way Inspectors, Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors and Permanent Way Mistries.

(b) Does not arise.

Separate Railway Zone for Bihar

2753. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) the total Railway mileage in Bihar ;
- (b) the average Railway mileage of a Railway zone ; and
- (c) in view of the total Railway mileage in Bihar whether there is any proposal for setting up of the headquarters of one of existing Railway zones or carving out a separate Railway zone for Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Information about the length of railway lines is not compiled State-wise, but only railway-wise. Particulars of route kilometres and track kilometres open on 31st March, 1970, are given in Statement 8 of the Supplement to the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways—statistical statement—1969-70, copies of which are available in the library of Parliament.

(b) The route kilometrage of the railways varies from railway to railway, the variation ranging between 3632 to 10618.

(c) No.

Setting up of Industries in Tumkur District (Mysore)

2754. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up new Industries in the District of Tumkur in Mysore State ;

(b) if so, the names and number of such Industries which are likely to be opened during the next one year in that District ;

(c) the number of persons likely to get employment as a result thereof ; and

(d) the funds allocated for setting up new Industries in that District ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). Government have selected certain districts/areas (as per statement attached) for grant of concessional finance from the financial institutions for starting industries there. Tumkur, in the State of Mysore, is one of the districts selected for the purpose. The concessions and the facilities to be allowed by the financial institutions will help to accelerate the pace of industrial development in these districts and it is hoped that the entrepreneurs would take full benefit of the various concessions and thus provide employment opportunities to an increasing number of persons. For the present, this Ministry has no proposal under consideration for setting up industries at Tumkur in the public sector and as such the question of allocation of funds by them does not arise.

Statement

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Districts</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda, Modak, Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool and Nizamabad.
2.	Assam	Goalpara, Cachar, Nowgong, Kamrup, Mikir Hills and Mizo Hills district.
3.	Bihar	Santhal Parganas, Bhagalpur, Palamau, Champaran, Saran, Darbhanga, Purnea, Muzaffarpur and Saharsa.
4.	Gujarat	Panchmahals, Kutch, Amroli, Broach, Sabarkanta, Banaskantha, Bhavanagar, Mehsana and Surendernagar.
5.	Haryana	Mohindergarh, Hissar and Jhinda.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba, Kinnaur, Kangra, Kulu and Lahaul & Spiti.

1	2	3
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar, Anantnag, Baramula, Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Doda, Ladakh, Poonch and Rajouri.	
8. Kerala	Alleppey, Trivandrum, Cannanore, Trichur and Malapuram.	
9. Madhya Pradesh	Bastar, Mandla, Surguja, Seoni, Jhalua, Balaghat, Bilaspur, Sindhi, Betul, Raigarh, Raipur, Dhar, Tikamgarh, Rajgarh, Khargone, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Chindwara, Rewa, Panna, Dewas, Mandasaur, Chhatarpur, Guna, Datia, Morena, Vidisha, Narsimhapur, Raison, Hoshangabad, Damoh, Bhind, and Saugar.	
10. Maharashtra	Bir, Osmanabad, Bhandara, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Yeotmal, Chanda, Dhulia, Buldhana, Nanded, Parbhandi, Jalgaon and Colaba.	
11. Meghalaya	Both the districts of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills.	
12. Mysore	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur.	
13. Nagaland	Kohima, Mokokchung and Guenseng.	
14. Orissa	Bolangir, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Balasore, Koonjhar, Koraput and Phulbani.	
15. Punjab	Hoshiarpur, Bhatinda, Gurdaspur and Sangrur.	
16. Rajasthan	Jalore, Banswara, Dungarpur, Nagaur, Churu, Alwar, Tonk, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Sirobi, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Jaisalmer and Barmer.	
17. Tamil Nadu	South Arcot, Thiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Kanyakumari, North Arcot, Thanjavur and Dharmapuri.	
18. Uttar Pradesh	Almora, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Banda, Ballia, Badaun, Chamoli, Fatehpur, Garhwal, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Pilibhit, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Mainpuri, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rae Barli, Sultanpur, Tehri Garhwal, Unnao, Uttar Kashi, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahr, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Gonda, Mathura, Farukhabad, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur and Deoria.	
19. West Bengal	Purulia, Bankura, Midnapur, Darjeeling, Maldah, Cooch Bihar, West Dinajpur and Murshidabad.	

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Entire area
2. Chandigarh	Nil
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Entire area
4. Delhi	Nil
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	Entire area
6. Laccadive, Amindive & Minicoy Islands	The inhabited Islands
7. Manipur	Entire area
8. NEFA	Entire area
9. Pondicherry	Entire area
10. Tripura	Entire area

Diversion of Industries from Bangalore to Tumkur District in Mysore State.

2755. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for diversion of Major industries (Centrally sponsored) in Tumkur District of Mysore State from Bangalore to create decentralisation and remove unemployment in that District ; and

(b) If so, when a decision will be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) No such proposal has come to the notice of the Government in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Completion of Hemavati Project in Mysore State

2756. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the second and third stages of Hemavati Project in Mysore has since been completed ;

(b) whether there is a shortage of water in the Tumkur District of Mysore State for irrigation purposes ; and

(c) The steps taken or proposed to be taken to complete the Hemavati Project to give more water to the Tumkur district for irrigation purposes and the time by which water will be given to that district ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). No proposals for any second and third stage of the Hemavati project have been received from the Government of Mysore. There is no proposal for irrigation in Tumkur district from Hemavati project.

Cancellation of trains in Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway) on 22nd May, 1971

2758. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reason for the cancellation of all trains in the Sealdah Division on 22nd May, 1971 due to which a number of examines and passengers suffered ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : Following an assault by a section of the passengers on the Driver and Guard of SK 123 Up Local train and the maintenance staff attending last minutes defect of the train engine, the running staff of Sealdah abstained from work from 07.50 to 18.43 hours on 22-5-1971 resulting in the suspension *inter alia* of 230 out of a total of 442 local trains scheduled to run daily on Sealdah Division.

Thermal Power Station at Maldaha, West Bengal

2759. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision has been made to install a thermal power station at the Maldaha town (West Bengal) to supply power to North Bihar and part of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated for the purpose and when the power station is likely to be commissioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) A project report for setting up a thermal power station of 2 x 120 MW capacity at Maldaha district has been formulated by the West Bengal State Electricity Board, for an estimated project cost of about Rs. 45 crores.

(b) The project report is being examined and allocation of funds will be made after approval of the scheme. The Power Station will be ready for operation 5½ to 6 years after the work is started.

Establishment of Industrial Estate at Takyal in Manipur

2760. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the matter of the

establishment of an industrial Estate at Takyal in Manipur ;

(b) whether the processing of the proposal has been delayed ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Four each of 'A' and 'B' type sheds are nearing completion. Construction work for 10 'C' type sheds is being started and is expected to be completed during 1971-72. Another set of four each of 'A' and 'B' type sheds are proposed to be taken up for construction during 1971-72. Construction work is being started for the installation of an 11 KVA line sub-station, a common facilities centre and a water supply sub-station for the Industrial Estate.

Flood Protection Work by West Bengal Government

2761. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme regarding Flood Protection Work for Malerjhar, Bhuladanga and Rajarhat in Cooch-Bihar which was proposed to be sent to Union Government by West Bengal Government has since been received ;

(b) if so, whether it has been considered by the technical Committee ; and

(c) If so, the cost involved and the date by which it is likely to be commissioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal had proposed to prepare a scheme after carrying out model experiments. The State Government, after taking into account the performance of the works of bank protection already executed, and the present river conditions, now consider that further protective measures in the area are not necessary.

Completion of Farakka Barrage Scheme

2762. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost of the Farakka Barrage Scheme ;

(b) when the bridge over Ganga will be opened for vehicular traffic ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the completion of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The total estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 156 crores.

(b) Bridge over the Farakka Barrage Project was expected to be opened for vehicular traffic by the end of this year.

(c) Originally the Farakka Barrage Project was expected to be completed by June, 1971 ; but the labour unrest in the Contractors' Organisations, and demonstrations, strikes, go-slow tactics, etc., by the staff and workers of the Project which started in the beginning of 1969-70 working season, have caused a set-back in the progress of works and have affected the target date of completion of the Project. Added to this, the failure of one of the Contractors working on the Canal, also contributed to the short-fall in progress.

Broad gauge line from New Cooch-Bihar to New Gitaldah (North East Frontier Railway)

2763. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey for extension of broad gauge line from New Cooch-Bihar to New Gitaldah in North-east Frontier Railway replacing the existing metre gauge line has since been undertaken ;

(b) whether due to lack of broad gauge line

in that area, large quantities of goods are being transported through trucks resulting in huge monetary loss to the Railways; and

(c) if so, by what time the survey mentioned at part (a) above will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) There is ample spare capacity on the existing M. G. line to handle additional traffic in future and therefore the question of loss to the Railways for want of capacity does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Re-opening of Railway Line from Haldibari to Jalpaiguri (North-East Frontier Railway)

2764. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Zonal Manager North-east Frontier Railway has submitted a scheme for the re-opening of Railway line from Haldibari to Jalpaiguri, which was closed since October, 1968 on account of floods; and

(b) if so, the total amount required for such reconstruction and by what time this work will be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) According to the instructions from the Railway Board, North-east Frontier Railway has submitted a proposal for restoration of Jalpaiguri Haldibari Broad Gauge Section without taking into account the implications of flood discharge of 7 lakhs cusecs in the river Tista.

(b) The total amount is being worked out. Decision on this proposal is expected to be taken within a month.

Introduction of Rajdhani Express-type train between Delhi and Bombay

2765. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether another Express train like

Rajdhani Express will be run between Delhi and Bombay; and

(b) if so, from which date?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. On the Western Railway route between New Delhi and Bombay Central.

(b) The date by which this train will be introduced has not yet been decided.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्तराखण्ड प्रदेश में बांध परियोजनाएं

2766. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या सिंचाई और बिछुत्तु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र के जिलों तथा नैनीताल, अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़, उत्तरकाशी, चमोली, टिहरी गढ़वाल, पौड़ी गढ़वाल तथा देहरादून में कोई बांध की योजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक स्थान पर निर्माण कार्य पर क्या प्रगति हुई है तथा इस संबंध में भावी योजनाओं का व्योरा क्या है?

सिंचाई और बिछुत्तु मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) उल्लिखित जिलों में संचय परियोजनाओं के नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं : पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में राम गंगा बांध; टिहरी गढ़वाल जिले में टिहरी बांध; देहरादून जिले में किशाऊ और लखवार बांध; अल्मोड़ा जिले में पंचेश्वर बांध; पौड़ी गढ़वाल और टिहरी गढ़वाल जिलों में उत्थासू और नैनीताल जिले में हरिपुर बांध।

(ख) रामगंगा परियोजना पर कार्य पूरे जोरों से चल रहा है। स्टिलिंग बेसिन और दो व्यपवर्तन सुरंगें पूर्ण हो चुकी हैं। अन्त में नदी को 1969-70 में सुरंगों के द्वारा व्यपवर्तित कर दिया गया और मुख्य बांध का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किया गया। 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक मिट्टी का काम पूर्ण किया जा चुका है।

रामगंगा व्यपवर्तन वैराज और खो वैराज पर कार्य लगभग पूर्ण हो चुका है। फीडर नाली पर कार्य चल रहा है।

हरिपुर परियोजना में मुख्य बांध पर और वर्तमान भोर बांध को ऊंचा करने से संबंधित मिट्टी का कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है। हरिपुर बांध के स्पिलवे, नई नहरों और वर्तमान नहरों के पुनरुपकरण के संबंध में कार्य चल रहा है।

टिहरी बांध के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी है और केंद्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग में इसकी जांच हो रही है। इस बीच राज्य सरकार प्रारम्भिक कार्य कर रही है।

राज्य सरकार किशाऊ, लखवार, पंचेश्वर और उत्थासू बांध परियोजनाओं की जांच कर रही है।

हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन द्वारा उत्तराखंड में कागज मिल की स्थापना

2767. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे की:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कागज कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखंड क्षेत्र में कच्चा माल पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहाँ हिन्दुस्तान पेपर मिल के अधीन एक कागज कारखाना स्थापित करने का है?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन का उत्तराखंड क्षेत्र में कागज का कारखाना स्थापित करने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्राम्य विद्युतीकरण

2768. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्राम्य विद्युतीकरण निगम की स्थापना होने के समय से अब तक कितने गांवों में राज्यवार, बिजली पहुंच गई है तथा उस पर कितना व्यय आया है;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने गांवों का, जिलावार अब तक विद्युतीकरण किया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्राम्य क्षेत्रों का विद्युतीकरण करने के लिए द्रुत कार्यक्रम बनाने का है; और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ऐसा किया जाएगा?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग) . राज्यविद्युत् बोर्डों और ग्राम विद्युत् सहकारी संस्थाओं की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों पर धन लगाने के उद्देश्य से जुलाई, 1969 में एक ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम स्थापित किया गया था। परियोजना रिपोर्टों को तथा ऋणों के लिए शर्तों को तैयार करने के संबंध में मानदण्ड बनाने के पश्चात् निगम ने इन मानदण्डों के अनुसार राज्य विद्युत् बोर्डों द्वारा प्रस्तुत कई परियोजना रिपोर्टों पर विचार किया। निगम ने विभिन्न स्वीकृत स्कीमों के अंतर्गत क्रमिक विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रमों के लिए 1970-71 के दौरान ऋणों की पहली किश्त दी। अतः ग्राम विद्युतीकरण द्वारा स्कीमों को धन देने के प्रभाव के संबंध में 1971-72 के वर्ष से पता चलेगा जोकि निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत विभिन्न स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन का प्रथम वर्ष है। उत्तर प्रदेश के संबंध में 15 स्कीमों स्वीकार हो चुकी हैं जिनमें लखनऊ जिले में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी की एक स्कीम सम्मिलित है। इन स्कीमों के संबंध में जिलावार विद्युत्कृत होने वाले ग्रामों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अतिरिक्त धन जुटा कर चतुर्थ योजना के आरंभ होने से पहले विद्युतीकृत ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों की प्रगति में तेजी लाने किए गए 13075 ग्रामों और ऊर्जित किए गए के लिए पग उठाए गए हैं। इन अतिरिक्त धन 75465 पम्पों के मुकाबले चतुर्थ योजना के राशियों में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा दी दौरान 150000 पम्प ऊर्जित हो जाएंगे और गई धन राशियां भी शामिल हैं। उम्मीद है कि 15388 ग्रामों में बिजली लगा दी जाएगी।

बिबरण

क्रम सं०	जिले का नाम	उन ग्रामों की संख्या जिनमें बिजली लगनी है।	अवधि, जिसके दौरान बिजली लगने की संभावना है।
1.	सखनऊ	150	
2.	मेरठ	65	
3.	गोंडा	56	
4.	नैनीताल	82	
5.	बाँदा	146	
6.	फतेहपुर	82	
7.	बाराबंकी	122	
8.	मिर्जापुर	87	तीन वर्ष
9.	रायबरेली	132	
10.	जौनपुर	143	
11.	उन्नाव	75	
12.	हमीरपुर	72	
13.	गाजीपुर	129	
14.	इलाहाबाद	164	
15.	सखनऊ	241	पाँच वर्ष

(कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी के द्वारा)

कुल

1746

यमुना और चम्बल नदियों का एक राजस्थान की ओर बदलना।

2769. श्री कूल चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रमुख वैज्ञानिकों के एक दल ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि यमुना और चम्बल नदियों के जल को अरावली पहाड़ियों से गुजार कर राजस्थान की मरुभूमि की ओर ले जाने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया जाना चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बेजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख) . राजस्थान सरकार से इस संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

इन्दौर-सियागंज रेलवे फाटक (मध्य प्रदेश) पर पुल का निर्माण

2770. श्री कूल चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर-सियागंज रेलवे फाटक पर पुल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव वर्ष 1969 से विचाराधीन है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुल निर्माण का कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा और उसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) निर्माण कार्य के पूरा होने पर कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान है ।

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) (क) जी नहीं ; राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस निर्माण कार्य का प्रस्ताव 1962-63 में किया गया था ।

(ख) रेलवे के हिस्से में पड़नेवाले निर्माण

कार्य के नक्शे और अनुमान पहले ही तैयार किये जा चुके हैं । रेल प्रशासन द्वारा राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे (उनके द्वारा बनाये जाने वाले) पहुँच मार्गों के लिए नक्शे और खर्च के अनुमान का ब्यौरा दें । ज्यों ही राज्य सरकार पहुँच मार्गों पर निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने की स्थिति में होगी, रेलवे पुल खास पर काम शुरू कर देगी और शीघ्रता पूर्वक निर्माणकार्य पूरा करेगी ।

(ग) इसका अनुमानित खर्च क्या होगा यह राज्य सरकार द्वारा पहुँच मार्गों की अनुमानित लागत का ब्यौरा देने बाद ही मालूम हो सकेगा ।

Shortage of Raw material for Match Factories

2771. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of small-scale match factories are facing crisis due to non-availability of match wax and blue match paper ;

(b) whether there is actually a surplus of match wax in the country and 3,500 tonnes were exported last year ;

(c) whether blue match paper, though available in plenty, is selling at exorbitant prices ;

(d) whether these items are made available in adequate quantities and at controlled prices to the foreign-owned Western India Match Company ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to resolve the difficulties of the small-scale match industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) to (c). Certain representations were received from small-scale match manufacturing units, particularly from those situated in Tamil Nadu, in regard to non-availability of adequate

essential raw materials of match wax and blue match paper.

Match wax is being distributed to genuine consumers by the State Directors of Industries to the extent of supplies allocated to each State. On account of limited and almost static production of match wax coupled with the increase in demand, there is actually a shortage of wax in the country. Government have taken certain steps for supply of Slack wax and are further examining certain projects with a view to increase in the production of match wax and thereby improve the supply position. The country has been exporting mach wax for quite some time and an annual export of about 3,600 Tonnes wax is maintained so that foreign markets in this field may not be lost to the country.

After the statutory control on paper, including blue match paper, was lifted in May, 1963, the prices of paper of different varieties, have gone up by about 20%. An *Ad hoc* Paper Committee set up by the Government is keeping a constant watch on the situation and has taken suitable action as required. The Manufacturers have been requested to take necessary steps to maintain supplies of Blue Match paper to the small-scale match manufacturers.

Attack by dacoits on Gorakhpur Passenger Train near Chhupra

2772. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gorakhpur passenger train was attacked by the dacoits near Chhupra, in Bihar on 29th May, 1971 ;

(b) if so, whether several passengers were looted and some of the passengers were killed ;

(c) whether no Police Guard was provided in this train ; and

(d) whether any compensation has been given to those whose property was taken away and also to the families of those who were killed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). No. However, on 28-5-1971 a dacoity was committed in

a 3rd class compartment of passenger train No. 87 UP in between Tekanwas and Kopa Samhota stations. The miscreants looted the property of several passengers. 2 passengers were injured. One of the injured passengers succumbed to the injuries subsequently. No Police guard was provided on this train.

(d) No.

Second Railway Line from Dum Dum to Bongaon in Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway)

2773. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there has been a persistent demand from passengers to construct second line from Dum Dum Junction to Bongaon in the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway has been an old one from the passengers and that the single line in this section covers an important sector of our border with Bangla Desh from where Pak Army is threatening our border ; and

(b) if so, in the light of the present need of defence, whether Government are contemplating to turn this single line into a double line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). There are representations for doubling the line between Dum Dum and Bongaon. To meet the long term demands, a Techno-economic survey for doubling the portion between Dum Dum and Barasat has been carried out and the survey report is under examination.

Reorganisation of Trade Union of Workers of Delhi Flood Control Wing

2774. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is only one registered Trade Union of the workers of the Delhi Flood Control Wing ;

(b) whether this registered union has applied for recognition and if so, on what date ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in granting recognition to the said union ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. On 14th November, 1970.

(c) The question of granting recognition to the Trade Union is under active consideration of Delhi Administration. The Delhi Administration have, however, that although the Union has not been formally recognised, it has been accorded the *de facto* status of a recognised union.

Electrification of Harijan areas and other weaker sections of the society

2775. SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued any instructions to all the State Governments to electrify areas inhabited by Harijans and other weaker sections of the society ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The emphasis in rural electrification schemes is on the energisation of pumpsets for agricultural production ; village electrification is an incidental part of this programme. Priority is, therefore, given to electrification of villages with potential for energisation of irrigation pumpsets. It has been resolved by the Fifth Conference of Chairman of State Electricity Boards held in May, 1971, that schemes for electrification of such villages should also provide street lighting in localities inhabited by Harijans and other backward communities. Among the villages which have already been electrified in the country, there may be some villages where the amenity of street lighting is extended to only a portion of the villages leaving out the areas inhabited by Harijans. A scheme is under the consideration of the Government to assess the actual position and to provide financial assistance to a limited number of villages to start with for the provision of street lighting in the localities inhabited by Harijans.

Payment of Outturn Allowance to Wireless Operators for working on Radio Teleprinters

2776. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wireless Traffic Supervisors, Madras, maintain pie-money Score Registers as per rules in force for claiming outturn allowance to Wireless Operators for working on Radio Teleprinters from January, 1970 ;

(b) whether the Wireless Traffic Supervisor, Madras countersigns the claims of the Wireless Operators working on Radio Teleprinters daily as per rules, thus establishing the legal rights of the claims for payment of outturn allowance from January 1970 ; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the delay in effecting payment of the outturn allowance to Wireless Operators working on Radio Teleprinters from January 1970 ;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Posting of Wireless Operators Madras to clear arrears

2777. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether from November, 1969 one Wireless Operator each from TPJ, MYS and CJA is ordered almost every month to work at Madras for a week merely to copy messages accumulated to various destinations ;

(b) whether such Wireless Operators ordered from other Divisions to Madras are leave reserve Wireless Operators ;

(c) if so, whether the Wireless Operators are deprived of availing LAP consequent on the misuse of leave reserve for copying messages ; and

(d) if not, whether they are surplus to requirements and what permanent arrangements are made to clear congestion of Telegraph Traffic without utilising leave reserve Wireless Operators for copying ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes, but not merely for copying messages.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) No.

Different duties performed by Teleprinter Operators on Southern Railway

2778. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on all zonal Railways except on Southern Railway, the messages received on Teleprinters are numbered and dealt with by separate staff (Signallers/Senior Signallers on Table duties);

(b) whether on Southern Railway alone the Teleprinter Operators are made to number and register (TC numbering and registering in TC number book) the messages received by them which is not done by the Teleprinter Operators in other Zonal Railways; and

(c) if so, whether instructions are proposed to be issued to the Southern Railway to stop forthwith extracting TC numbering duties from Teleprinter Operators as in other Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b). In small Telegraph offices on the Railways, the messages received on Teleprinters and Telegraphs are dealt with by the same staff. However, in large Telegraph Offices with several Signallers, the messages received on teleprinters and telegraphs are numbered and dealt with by separate set of staff booked on Table duties.

On the Southern Railway, only messages for local delivery are numbered and dealt with by Teleprinter Operator on duty. Other messages including Transist Messages are numbered by Senior Signallers on Table duty and not by Teleprinter Operators.

(c) In view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) above, which is more or less in consonance with the practice on other Railways, the question of issuing any further instructions to Southern Railway does not arise.

दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता में रेलवे आरक्षण

2779. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री एल० आर० दामाजी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता जैसे शहरों में रेलवे आरक्षण कराने के लिए यात्रियों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया): (क) साधारणतः दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता जैसे शहरों में रेलवे आरक्षण प्राप्त करने में कुछ कठिनाई होती है लेकिन गर्मी की छुट्टियों तथा पूजा, दिवाली और क्रिसमस के त्योहारों के अवसर पर भीड़भाड़ के समय काफी कठिनाई होती है।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

(ख) गाड़ियों में स्थान का आरक्षण पाने में यात्रियों को होने वाली कठिनाइयां दूर करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं:—

(i) टिकट देने और आरक्षण के लिए अतिरिक्त खिड़कियां खोली गयी हैं और उनके काम के घंटे बढ़ा दिये गये हैं।

(ii) भीड़-भाड़ की अवधियों में याता-यात की निकासी के लिए जहां परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यवहारिक और उचित होता है वहां महत्वपूर्ण ट्रंक मार्गों पर स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलाई जाती हैं और सभी

महत्वपूर्ण मेल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में अतिरिक्त डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं।

(iii) महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों में आरक्षण की उपलब्धता की नवीनतम स्थिति बताने के लिए आरक्षण कार्यालयों में नोटिस बोर्ड लगाये गये हैं।

(iv) टिकटधर और आरक्षण कार्यालयों पर पर्यवेक्षण-कार्य तेज कर दिया गया है और महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों में आरक्षित स्थान के आवंटन और इस्तेमाल की अवसर अचानक जांच की जाती है ;

(v) टिकटों के आरक्षण और टिकट जारी करने की उचित प्रणाली सुनिश्चित करने के लिये नियमित अन्तराल पर विशेष अभियान चलाये जाते हैं।

Issue of Licences to Modi Group of Industries

2780. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued in favour of Modi Group of Industries during last three years ;

(b) which of these licences have been utilised by this Group and for which industries ;

(c) whether any further applications for licences have been made by this Group ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government on those applications ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). During the period from 1st January, 1968 to 31st December, 1970, 2 industrial licences were granted to the Companies belonging to or controlled by Modi Group of Industries in respect of their applications received in 1966 and 1968. One of these

licences for the manufacture of nitrogen gas has been implemented and the other one for substantial expansion for the manufacture of nylon yarn is under implementation.

(c) and (d). During the same period, 43 applications were received. Licence has been issued in one case ; Letters of Intent have been issued in 4 cases; 13 have been rejected and 4 cases have been otherwise disposed of. The remaining 21 applications are under consideration.

Damage to wheat due to non-supply of sufficient Railway Wagons

2781. SHRI SATPAL KAPUR :
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been damage, due to unscheduled rains recently, to wheat lying in the open on railway platforms in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and other parts due to non-supply of sufficient Railway wagons ;

(b) if so, the extent of such damage; and

(c) the reasons for the non-supply of sufficient number of Railway wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Not to the knowledge of the Ministry of Railways. As a matter of fact, despatch of foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana from April up to date this year has been more than that during the corresponding period of last years.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Demand for Revision of Pay-scales and Service Conditions of staff of Beas-Sutlej Link Project

2783. SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Beas-Sutlej Link Project Mazdoor Ekta Union, Sunder Nagar, Himachal Pradesh demanding revision in their pay-scales and regularisation of service conditions;

(b) if so, the main points covered in this memorandum; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to alleviate the grievances of the workers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Beas-Sutlej Link Project Mazdoor Ekta Union along with four other unions gave a Demand Notice to the Beas Project Authorities which included following main demands for the workcharged employees :—

- (i) Revision of pay-scales.
- (ii) Regularisation of their services.
- (iii) Accident and retrenchment compensation to workmen drawing over Rs. 500/- per month.
- (iv) Introduction of Gratuity Scheme.
- (v) Making provision of Employees Provident Fund Scheme applicable to all workcharged employees.
- (c) Conciliation proceedings in the matter were held by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chandigarh. However the conciliation failed and after examining the failure report, the Government have referred the first four demands to an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

Approval of Nepal Government for West Kosi Alignment

2784. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 60 on the 25th May, 1971 regarding alignment of West Kosi Canal in Nepalese territory and state :

(a) whether any specific approach to Government of Nepal has been made in the year 1971 for securing approval for the West Kosi alignment ;

(b) if so, when, in which form and at what level ; and

(c) if not, whether any specific approach is proposed to be made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Minister of Irrigation and Power drew the attention of His Majesty, the King of Nepal to this matter during His Majesty's recent visit to India.

(c) Does not arise.

Comparative cost of Motor Cars manufactured in India and in Europe

2785. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of Industrial Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 158 on the 25th May, 1971 regarding higher cost of Motor cars manufactured in India and state :

(a) whether the profit to the manufacturers on each car produced in India is higher and labour-wage bill lower than for a comparable model in Europe and if not, the exact position in this respect; and

(b) the efforts proposed to be made to bring down the prices of cars manufactured in India at least at par with those of a comparable model in Europe ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) A comparison of the wage bills and profits on each car manufactured in India with those manufactured in Europe is not possible as information about the labour wage bills and the profits of the car manufacturers in foreign countries is not available with Government.

(b) The reasons for the high cost of production of cars manufactured in the country were indicated in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 158 replied on 25th May, 1971 referred to in this question. In view of these reasons, there is little scope for bringing down the prices of the cars at present manufactured in the country. However, in order to provide healthy competition to the existing car manufacturers and to make available to the public cars of quality at reasonable prices, Government have decided in principle, to establish additional capacity of 50,000 Nos. cars per annum in the Public Sector based on a proven foreign design.

**Per capita Consumption of Power
in North Bihar**

2786. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 200 on the 25th May, 1971 regarding comparative consumption of power in North Bihar, South Bihar and India and state :

(a) the *per capita* consumption of power in North Bihar after the transfer of 50 M. W. of power from South Bihar and the *per capita* consumption in South Bihar;

(b) the *per capita* consumption in each of the Districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Saharsa and Purnea ; and

(c) whether the feasibility of locating a thermal power station has since been completed and the case of Darbhanga has also been examined and if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The *per capita* consumption during 1969-70 in North Bihar and South Bihar are 8.27 and 46.58 kwh, respectively. A 132 KV cable link between North and South Bihar has been in operation since 15th August, 1969. Power has been exchanged in either direction through this cable from time to time depending upon the availability and demand for power in each part of the State.

(b) The *per capita* consumption during 1969-70 in the Districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Saharsa and Purnea are as follows :

Name of District.	<i>Per capita</i> consumption (kwh)
Darbhanga	.. 5.05
Muzaffarpur	6.41
Champaran	7.18
Saharsa	3.03
Purnea	.. 3.03

(c) The project reports covering the setting up of a thermal power station of 2 x 130 M.W.

each at Muzaffarpur and Katihar have been received by the Government of India. In case, the extension of the broad-gauge line from Samastipur to Muzaffarpur is not taken up by the Railways immediately, the project proposed at Muzaffarpur is likely to be sited at Samastipur which has broad-gauge facilities and is situated in Darbhanga District.

उत्तरी बिहार में कागज मिल की स्थापना

2787. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि बिहार राज्य के उत्तरी भाग में कार्य कर रही चीनी मिल की खोई पर आधारित वहां एक कागज मिल की स्थापना बिना कठिनाई के की जा सकती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) इस मुद्दा पर पहले ही विचार कर लिया गया है और विशेषज्ञ समिति के निष्कर्षों के अनुसार वहां पर गन्ने की खोई की उपलब्धता सन्तोषजनक नहीं पाई गई थी ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Death of Station Master Derdi
(Western Railway)**

2788. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Station Master of Western Railway at Station Derdi of Bhavnagar Division, lost his life while on duty by flame of lamp;

(b) whether his widow has been requesting for family pension; and

(c) whether the case for the same has been referred to the Finance Ministry by the authorities concerned and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. Shri Chunnial A. Rawal, Station Master, Derdi committed suicide by pouring kerosene oil over his body and burnt himself inside his office after bolting from inside and died on 10-11-1966 at 19.50 hours.

(b) Yes.

(c) While under the extant rules the request cannot be agreed to, the question whether a special dispensation can be made on the facts of this case is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Brick-burning and Housing Industries suffering for want of Coal

2789. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether brick-burning and housing industries are suffering for want of coal;

(b) whether Government propose to open coal dumps near railway sidings in order to create big market for consumption of brick-burning coal and also to help housing problem and providing employment to a large number of people connected with these industries ; and

(c) if so, when coal dumps are likely to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There had been some drop in loading of slack coal for the brick-burning industry during 1970-71. This was partly due to low level of demands up to August, 1970 and large-scale cancellation of sponsored rakes by the collieries and partly due to temporary short availability of wagons due to dislocations of train services in the Eastern sector of the country on account of various anti-social activities.

(b) and (c). This is a matter for the State Government. Railways are prepared to provide necessary railway siding facilities at points where the State Governments may like to open coal dumps.

Flood Protection Embankment in Tripura

2790. **SHRI DASARATHA DEB :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 279 on 25th May, 1971 and state:

(a) the amount spent for the flood protection embankment of Hower area of Kailashahr during the last three years ; and

(b) If not, whether Government contemplate to construct flood protection embankment by the side of Manu river, at Hower area, Tripura ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Tripura Administration have reported that no expenditure was incurred during the last three years for the protection of Hower area of Kailashahr. However, a scheme comprising construction of embankments on Manu river and Baguachhera stream and provision of regulators has been reprepared by the Tripura Administration. It has been kept in abeyance pending further investigations. Surveys of Manu river basin are also being carried out by the Tripura Administration.

Replacement of old Bridge at Bhadrakh Railway Station (South Eastern Railway)

2791. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any provision to replace the old and narrow overbridge at Bhadrakh Railway Station, Orissa, for better service to the public ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : There is no proposal at present to replace the existing foot over-bridge across the yard at Bhadrakh Railway Station, which is only 6 wide but otherwise in good condition. The provision of a wider foot-over-bridge will be considered for inclusion in future years Works Programme, depending upon the availability of funds.

रतलाम डिवीजन (पश्चिम रेलवे) में ऊपरिप्लस

2792. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम डिवीजन में

उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ के लिये जनता ने रेलवे स्टेशनों के समीप ऊपरिपुल का निर्माण कराने की मांग की है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम मण्डल में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर (रेलवे स्टेशनों के निकट) ऊपरी पुलों के निर्माण की मांग की गयी है :—

- (i) इन्दौर, (ii) दोहद, (iii) भीलवाड़ा, (iv) रतलाम, (v) उज्जैन, (vi) मऊ, (vii) चित्तौड़गढ़ और (viii) जावरा ।

(ख) जहाँ तक इन्दौर के ऊपरी पुल का सम्बन्ध है, रेलवे के हिस्से के निर्माणकार्य के नक्शे और उसके अनुमान को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है। पट्टंचमागों के नक्शे और उनके अनुमान को राज्य सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है और उसकी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। राज्य सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना प्राप्त होने पर आगे की कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

भीलवाड़ा में ऊपरी पुल के प्रस्ताव को राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से अन्तिम रूप देने की दिशा में प्राथमिक कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

जहाँ तक बाकी 6 स्थानों पर ऊपरी पुल का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकार सम्बन्धित सड़क प्राधिकरण से उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है जबकि वर्तमान प्रक्रिया के अनुसार इन प्रस्तावों को उनके द्वारा प्रायोजित किया जाना अपेक्षित है और साथ ही उन्हें अपने हिस्से की लागत देने का वचन देना होता है। इस तरह के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर ही रेलों द्वारा कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई कार्यों के लिये बिजली का उपयोग

2793. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में उत्पादित बिजली

को सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए पूरी तरह उपयोग में नहीं लाया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार मध्य प्रदेश को सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए बिजली के पूरे-पूरे उपयोग के लिए पर्याप्त सहायता नहीं दे रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) अन्य सभी राज्यों की तरह, मध्य प्रदेश में उत्पन्न बिजली कई उद्देश्यों के लिए प्रयोग में लाई जाती है जिनमें औद्योगिक और कृषि सम्बन्धी उद्देश्य भी सम्मिलित हैं। 1970-71 में सिंचाई के लिए 650 लाख यूनिट बिजली इस्तेमाल की गई। मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई के लिए बिजली की सारी मांग को पूरा किया जा रहा है। जबकि 31 मार्च, 1969 के पहले केवल 24631 सिंचाई पम्प ही बिजली का प्रयोग कर रहे थे, 31 मार्च, 1971 तक ऐसे पम्पों की संख्या बढ़कर 58,093 हो गई।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार, मध्य प्रदेश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति में तेजी लाने में तथा उनके लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने में मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड की समय समय पर सहायता करती है, ताकि सिंचाई उद्देश्यों के लिए अधिक बिजली का उपयोग किया जा सके। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिए 331 लाख रुपये के ऋण पर पांच स्कीमें पहले से स्वीकार की हुई हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत 18352 अतिरिक्त सिंचाई पम्पों का ऊर्जन होना है। इसके अलावा, कई और स्कीमें ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के विचाराधीन हैं।

केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का हिन्दी में अनुबाद

2794. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या विधि और न्याय मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का अब तक हिन्दी में अनुबाद हुआ है ; और

(ख) शेष अधिनियमों का कब तक अनुवाद हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौबरी) : (क) अब तक 238 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जा चुका है।

(ख) शेष केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के लगभग 3 वर्ष में हिन्दी में अनुवाद होने की सम्भावना है।

घूरिया रेलवे स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर रेल-गाड़ियों का रुकना

2795. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता ने मांग की है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम डिब्बीजन में घूरिया रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्रायः सभी यात्री-गाड़ियों को रुकना चाहिए क्योंकि यहां प्रसिद्ध जैन मन्दिर है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं, 19 डाउन/20 अप बम्बई-देहरादून एक्सप्रेस को घूरिया स्टेशन पर ठहराने के लिए केवल एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) इस स्टेशन पर प्रतिदिन औसतन क्रमशः 50 और 70 यात्री आते-जाते हैं। घूरिया स्टेशन पर रुकने वाली दो जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियां इस यातायात के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।

Improvement in Waiting Halls at Patna City Railway Station.

2796. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what further improvements are being considered in the expansion, beautification and furnitures etc. in Waiting Halls (Rooms) at Patna City Railway Station under Danapur

Division, in view of its historical and religious background ; and

(b) whether more provision and facilities of water taps and sheds are being considered at Patna City Railway Station ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The existing amenities at Patna City are considered adequate for meeting the present requirements of passenger traffic offering at this station. As a measure of additional amenity, however, a proposal to provide Retiring Room facilities at this station is under consideration.

Provision of Electricity for agricultural and domestic purposes in Saharsa District

2797. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether electricity has not reached in a large number of villages of the districts of Saharsa, Purnea, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur for agriculture and domestic uses ; and

(b) whether cost of generation and transmission is far too low in Bihar but comparatively the price per unit is too high wherever electricity has been extended and lines installed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The progress of village electrification in other districts of Bihar is also poor. The percentage of villages electrified in Bihar is 11.6 as compared to the All India percentage of 18.8.

(b) For the year 1969-1970, the cost of generation, transmission and distribution in Bihar has been assessed at about 20 paise per unit as compared to the average tariff of 18 paise per unit for agricultural purposes and 40 paise per unit for domestic purposes. However, the average revenue per unit from all types of consumption was about 16 paise per unit.

Non-availability of Goods Wagons for despatch of Jute at Behariganj (North Eastern Railway)

2798. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to non-availability of

goods wagons at Behariganj, North Eastern Railway Station in the District of Saharsa (Bihar), the traders could not despatch jute to Calcutta since last two months, with the result that their entire contracts for supply to jute were cancelled;

(b) whether their advance and timely registration for supply of wagons were not taken note of; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Movement of jute from Behariganj had been satisfactory up to March 1971. 466 wagons were loaded during January to March 1971 and only 34 demands were outstanding at the end of March. There was also heavy cancellation of indents. Large number of registrations were made in April 1971, but the same could not be cleared expeditiously due to suspension of movement via Garhara/Barauni from 27-3-71 to 26-4-71 due to illegal strike of railway staff and the aftermath thereof in May. During the period 1st April to 10th June 1971, 120 wagons were loaded from this station.

(c) Arrangements are being made to clear the on hand registrations promptly keeping in view the movement possible on Eastern Rly. under the existing operational difficulties due to unsatisfactory law and order position.

Late running of trains between Mansi Jn. and Katihar Jn. via Saharsa and Purnea.

279. **SHRI R. P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether almost all the trains running between Mansi Jn. and Katihar Jn. via Saharsa and Purnea are generally very late and passengers have to suffer very much on this account; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent the late running of trains in that side of North Eastern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. Only four of the 18 trains viz., 401 Up, 412 Dn, 413 Up and 422 Dn. of Mansi-Saharsa-Banmankhi-Purnea-Katihar section run generally late due

to heavy alarm chain pulling. Punctuality of other trains is about 80%.

(b) To arrest alarm chain pulling special checks are arranged and educative propaganda also undertaken.

Transfer Policy for Station Master and Assistant Station Master in Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

2801. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, Delhi has adopted a new transfer policy for Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters since last year;

(b) whether this new policy of transfer has been opposed by a very large section of the above categories of Railway employees rights of seniority are ignored; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The system of periodical transfers of Railway servants coming in contact with the public, has been held in abeyance since 1968. Similarly the system of transfers for adjustments of staff according to classification of stations based on their traffic importance, which was in vogue on some Railways including the Northern Railway, has also been held over for so long as the orders banning the periodical transfers are in force.

(b) and (c). There has been some representations against the above change in the system. But there is no proposal at present to restore the old system. A review of the present arrangements is, however, made periodically.

गढ़वाल में गौनीचेरा बांध

2802. **श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी :** क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गढ़वाल में बांध का निर्माण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव था जिससे कि पौड़ी,

श्रीनगर, देवप्रयाग तथा आस-पास के अन्य स्थानों को बिजली सप्लाई की जा सके ;

(ख) क्या उक्त बांध के निर्माण कार्य को स्थगित कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्माण-कार्य के पुनः कब तक आरम्भ करने की सम्भावना है तथा उक्त बांध से कब तक बिजली उत्पन्न होना आरम्भ हो जाएगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). ऊपर बताये नगरों में विद्युत सप्लाई करने के लिए राष्ठी नदी की सहायक नदियों गंवर स्यूं और सितोन स्यूं के बहाव का समुपयोजन करने के वास्ते गेंठेचैरा पर 1965 में एक लघु जल-विद्युत परियोजना के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव था। यह परियोजना मार्च, 1969 में पूर्ण हो गई थी। कोई बांध बनाना परिकल्पित नहीं था। अतः बांध पर कार्य को स्थगित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं है।

उसी जिले (पौड़ी गढ़वाल) में ही स्थित अन्य लघु जल-विद्युत परियोजना का पूर्वी नयार नदी पर गौनीचैरा में बीरोंखल, दोमेला, बैजरोँ और धेलीसेन ग्रामों में विद्युत सप्लाई करने के लिए अनुसंधान किया गया था परन्तु गैर-किफायती होने के कारण इसको छोड़ दिया गया था।

कोटद्वारा तथा ऋषिकेश के लिए विशेष रेल-डिब्बे

2803. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गर्मी के मौसम में यात्रियों की संख्या में हुई वृद्धि को देखते हुए 84 विशेष रेल-गाड़ियां चलाने का एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कोटद्वारा तथा ऋषिकेश के लिए कितनी विशेष गाड़ियां अथवा रेल-डिब्बे

उपलब्ध कराये गये हैं अथवा कराने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या केदारनाथ-बद्रीनाथ यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) कोटद्वारा तथा ऋषिकेश के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या प्रबन्ध करने का है ;

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) 1971 में गर्मी के दिनों की भीड़-भाड़ की निकासी के लिए उत्तर रेलवे ने 71 स्पेशल गाड़ियां चताने का कार्यक्रम बनाया है।

(ख) कोई नहीं, यातायात का औचित्य न होने के कारण।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) कोई नहीं।

दिल्ली से कोटद्वारा के लिए मसूरी एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी में एक यात्री डिब्बे का पुनः लगाया जाना

2804. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मसूरी एक्सप्रेस में दिल्ली से कोटद्वारा तक के लिये लगाये गये यात्री डिब्बे इस रेलगाड़ी में अत्यन्त अधिक संख्या में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की आवश्यकता पूरी करने में अपर्याप्त हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन यात्री डिब्बों में पहले से लगाया जाने वाला एक यात्री डिब्बा अब बन्द कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त रेलगाड़ी में फिर से एक यात्री डिब्बा लगाने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हां। दिल्ली और कोटद्वारा के बीच मसूरी एक्सप्रेस में सीधे जाने वाले 3 सवारी डिब्बों में से एक डिब्बा गर्मी के मौसम में भीड़ के समय नहीं लगाया जाता, किन्तु उसे 6 एम डी/1 एम जी एन/1 के एन और 2 के एन/2 जी एन/3 एम डी सवारी गाड़ियों में लगाया जाता है।

(ग) जी हां, जब गर्मी के मौसम की भीड़ कम हो जायेगी तो 1 जुलाई, 1970 से इसे चलाना शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

Strength of Judges serving in the Supreme Court

2805. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under their consideration any proposal to increase the total number of Judges serving in the Supreme Court in order to facilitate quicker disposal of accumulated cases and on other grounds ; and

(b) if so, the proposed total strength of Judges for the Supreme Court ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to increase the strength of the Supreme Court to 14 Judges (including the Chief Justice) which is the maximum permissible number under Article 124 (1) of the Constitution.

Completion of Farakka Barrage Project

2806. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the latest time-schedule for the completion of the Farakka Barrage Project after taking into account the delay and continuing difficulties in the construction of the Feeder Canal for the supply of increased volume of water flow into the Hooghly river ;

(b) whether schemes for training lower Hooghly estuary below Calcutta and improving

the navigability of Hooghly up to the Port of Calcutta from its Sea-mouth is being synchronised with the construction of Farakka Barrage Project : and

(c) whether any organisation is looking after both these works and if they are being looked after separately, what are the arrangements for coordinating them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Project is expected to be completed by 1973.

(b) Yes. The Bhagirathi-Hooghly River Training works are being synchronised with the completion of the Farakka Barrage Project and the discharge of head-water from Farakka into the Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System.

(c) The Bhagirathi-Hooghly River Training Works are being executed and looked after by the Calcutta Port Commissioners. The Port Commissioners are maintaining close contact with the Farakka Barrage Project authorities in order to ensure synchronisation of the works with the completion of the Farakka Barrage Project.

Broad Gauge Line from Haldwani to Rampur in Uttar Pradesh

2807. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN :
SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for construction of a broad gauge Railway line from Haldwani to Rampur in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, when the construction work is going to start ;

(c) when was this proposal drawn up ; and

(d) how long will it take for the construction to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Reconnaissance Engineering and Traffic Surveys for this 92 kms. long B.G. line carried out in 1956-57 had shown that the estimated cost of the line would be Rs. 2.84 crores and that it would not be financially remunerative. A fresh traffic survey carried out in 1969-70 revealed that the present day cost of the line will be Rs. 7.84 crores and that it would be heavily unremunerative. There is therefore no prospect of the construction of this line being taken up in the near future.

Conversion of Jute into Paper pulp

2808. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Thailand a process has been developed by Thailand's Applied Science Re-

search Institute for conversion of jute into paper pulp ;

(b) the amount spent every year by India for importing paper pulp ; and

(c) whether any initiative is likely to be taken for conversion of jute into paper pulp in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Government have no information.

(b) Paper Pulp as such is not separately classified in the Revised Indian Trade Classification. The following is the statement of import of various kinds of Pulp effected during 1968-69 to 1970-71* (up to December 1970) :—

Quantity in '000' Tonnes

Value in Rs. Lakhs

Sl. No.	Description	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71 (up to Dec. '70)	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Mechanical wood pulp.	.. 2	39	3	58	2	35
2.	Pulp other than wood pulp.	.. neg.	neg.	neg.	1	neg.	2
3.	Chemical wood pulp dissolving grade.	.. 19	312	29	477	18	327
4.	Sulphate wood pulp.	.. 20	320	23	376	16	294
5.	Sulphite wood pulp.	.. 28	372	24	335	16	278
6.	Semi Chemical wood pulp.	.. —	—	—	—	—	—
Total (1 to 6)		.. 69	1043	79	1247	52	936

(c) The possibility of converting jute sticks available in the Eastern Region into paper grade pulp has been explored and it has been found that in the absence of adequate supply of jute sticks at economic price, this is not feasible proposition.

Power Cut in Jute Industry

2809. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite an assurance that the Jute Industry will be treated as a priority in-

dustry and will not be subjected to power cut, the power supply position to this industry has not improved since 1970 which is affecting production ; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to provide adequate power supply to this industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The jute mills in and around Calcutta area have been subjected to frequent interruptions in the power supply in recent weeks due to

frequent reduction in the supply of power from D. V. C. and West Bengal State Electricity Board to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. In the past year, there were also interruptions due to forced outages of generation and transmission plants, overhead conductor thefts and disruption of coal supplies at the generating station in Calcutta. The West Bengal State Electricity Board have undertaken a special programme to replace stolen conductors on all lines up to 33 kV lines. As a result of concerted action taken by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation and the West Bengal State Electricity Board, the situation has now been brought under control.

Setting up of Glucose Factory at Salem

2810. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with the Government to start a glucose factory at Salem in view of the rich raw materials available there ; and

(b) whether any representation has been made by the Tamil Nadu Government or private parties in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Train for Subzimandi-Panipat Section

2811. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the daily commuters come to New Delhi from all suburbs as most of the office establishments are located in New Delhi ;

(b) whether direct suburban trains are provided in the morning and evening from Palwal, Ghaziabad, Dankaur, Hapur, Meerut and Rohtak to New Delhi and vice versa to carry these daily passengers to and from their offices ;

(c) whether the Subzimandi-Panipat sec-

tion has been neglected in this respect, as no direct train has been provided to and from New Delhi station ;

(d) whether daily passengers of this section have been representing to the administration for the last seven years for direct train service ; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter and when the train is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, except from Dankaur.

(c) No. 1 NP/2 NP New Delhi-Panipat and 1 SN/2 SN New Delhi-Sonepat shuttles provide direct services for and from New Delhi.

(d) and (e). The Railway Employees' Welfare Association, Sonepat has been requesting for sometime for diversion of 1 DP/2 DP Delhi-Panipat Shuttles from and to New Delhi, which has not been found operationally feasible for want of terminal facilities at New Delhi. Besides, the Government Employees' Association, Narela has also protested against the proposed diversion of 1 DP/2 DP to/from New Delhi.

Applications for Registration with Investment up to Rupees One Crore

2812. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received during 1970-71 for registration with investments up to Rupees one Crore and what are the items of manufacture proposed under them ;

(b) what was the highest and lowest foreign exchange requirement indicated and how did the average work out ; and

(c) whether any of the applications have been rejected, and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Three hundred and eighty-eight applications with investment up to Rs. 1 crore were received for registration during the year 1970-71. These relate to the manufacture of a wide

range of the items covering the entire spectrum of industries and include various Chemical and Pharmaceutical items, Food and Beverages, Oils and Soaps, Plastic and moulded goods, specialised refractories, Crockeries, Bricks and Marble blocks, Cement pipes, Paper and Straw-board, Automobile parts, Agricultural machinery, Dairy machinery, Steel pipes and tubes, Radio Receivers and projectors, Safety Razor and Blades, Tin Containers, Wrist Watches, Bicycle and Bicycle parts, Gas Stoves, Domestic and Industrial Sewing Machines, Carbon, Brushes, Telephone, Switch Board, Lamps, Railway Electric Fans, ACSR/AAC Conductors, Cutlery and Table Wares etc.

(b) One hundred and fifteen cases involved import of Capital goods. The highest and the lowest import requirements for capital goods were respectively Rs. 65 lakhs and Rs. 5000/- and the average requirement worked out to Rs. 5.72 lakhs.

(c) Ninety six applications were rejected for various reasons such as items proposed to be manufactured were reserved for the small-scale sector, foreign exchange requirements were higher than the prescribed limits for registration, investments envisaged were less than Rs. 75 lakhs and, therefore, did not qualify for registration with DGT, necessary information was not furnished etc.

Setting up of Bidi and Cigarette Industries in Bahraich (U. P.)

2813. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether raw material for the establishing of bidi/cigarette industries in the District of Bahraich (U.P.) is available in adequate quantities in the district ;

(b) whether in the absence of any scheme to manufacture bidi/cigarette, the existing raw material has to be diverted to far off places ;

(c) whether Government intend to examine the feasibility of establishing such an industry there ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The State of Uttar Pradesh is growing tobacco mainly of the Hookah variety. However, the State Government has been encouraging the production of Virginia tobacco also but its production in the State including the Bahraich district is still very negligible. There is already a cigarette factory at Saharanpur. The question of diverting the available tobacco production of Bahraich to far off places, therefore, does not arise.

(c) and (d). Bahraich is one of the districts in Uttar Pradesh which have been selected to qualify for the grant of concessional finance by the financial institutions. The financial institutions have already undertaken a study of the industrial potential of the State and the backward districts like Bahraich particularly. The scope of establishing various industries including the cigarette industry in this district would become clear only after the report of the joint study team of the financial institutions is available.

एलकोक ऐशडाउन एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड
भावनगर (गुजरात) का बन्द होना

2814. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में भावनगर स्थित एलकोक ऐशडाउन एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड बन्द हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं, उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने काम के घंटे नष्ट हुए हैं तथा इसके बन्द होने के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी राशि का घाटा हुआ है ;

(ग) इस फर्म के बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इसको पुनः चालू करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). कम्पनी के मामलों की जांच करने के लिए सरकार ने पहले ही उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 15 के अन्तर्गत 3 जून, 1971 को आदेश दे दिये हैं। जांच निकाय की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।

Issue of Certificates to Small Units for Production of Khadi by Committee of K.V.I.C.

2815. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has issued certificates to new small units for production of Khadi;

(b) if so, the name of the Chairman of this Committee and how long he has held this post;

(c) on how many occasions the producers of Khadi in these certified institutions have been found using mill yarn mixed with hand spun yarn in the production of Khadi; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Certification Committee of Khadi and Village Industries Commission issue and renew yearly certificates to applicant Khadi Institutions, including cooperatives for production and sale of khadi, as per Certification Rules.

(b) Shri Vichitra Narain Sharma is Chairman of this Committee since 1967.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) To avoid the possibility of such mixture, reverse twist in hand-spun yarn has been introduced.

Pilferage at Dharmanagar Railway Station

2816. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the menace of pilferage of goods in Dharmanagar Railway Station is on the increase;

(b) whether any complaint from the Traders of Tripura has been received; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government and the steps proposed to be taken to check the pilferages ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Board Co-operative Housing Society

2817. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to non-allotment of full quota of land to the Railway Board Co-operative Housing Society, share money was refunded to a large number of registered members;

(b) if so, the total number of members who received refund of their share money;

(c) whether the Society is now expecting to receive the full quota of land for allotment to all the registered members of the Society before the refund of share money took place; and

(d) if so, whether the members who have already received refund of their share money will be accommodated according to their priority at the time of refund of share money and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Memorandum from Pashchim Railway
Karamchari Parishad**

2818. RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI-JODHPUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Pashchim Railway Karamchari Parishad ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the demands listed therein ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The demands made by the Pashchim Railway Karamchari Parishad and the views of the Government thereon are as under :—

(i) *Inadequacy of interim relief*

The quantum of interim relief granted by Government is the same as that recommended by the Third Pay Commission in their interim report. Having accepted the report in toto, there is no scope for any modification at this stage.

(ii) *Setting up of a separate Wage Board for Railwaymen or a separate cell within the Third Pay Commission to deal with the demands of the Railwaymen*

The general wage levels of Central Government employees have to be determined by a single body as separate standards cannot be formulated for Railway servants alone. However, the special requirements of Railway categories will doubtless be looked into by the Pay Commission themselves.

(iii) *Need-based minimum wage*

The question of need-based minimum wage is a specific item which is being dealt with by the Pay Commission.

(iv) *Minimum and Maximum scales be fixed in the ratio of 1 : 10*

What should be the ratio between the minimum and the maximum salary is also a matter which will be dealt with by the Pay Commission.

(v) *Recognition of the Karamchari Parishad*

There are already two recognised unions on each of the Railways affiliated to the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the All India Railwaymen's Federation. It is not considered desirable at this stage to recognise further unions, having regard to the need for seeking to evolve, if possible, one union over the Railways.

**Frustration among Stenographers
(Northern Railway)**

2819. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a lot of frustration prevails in the category of Stenographers in grade Rs. 130-300 on the Northern Railway on account of discriminatory treatment being given to certain stenographers whose results of selection for promotion to grade Rs. 210-425 are held up by the administration ;

(b) whether both the recognised Unions on the Northern Railway have approached the General Manager for various remedial steps to eliminate the discrimination and if so, the action taken by Government ;

(c) whether various suggestions put forth by the Unions have been set aside ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Against a total of 90 posts of Stenographers in grade Rs. 210-445 (AS) a provisional panel of 88 has already been declared and promotions ordered ; a supplementary selection for 2 posts only remains to be held.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Higher Grade Stenographers attached to Senior Officers (Northern Railway)

2820. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Stenographers working in grade Rs. 130-300 on the Northern Railway Division-wise and in the Headquarters Office ;

(b) the number of junior scale officers entitled to Stenographers in Grade Rs. 130-300 Division-wise and in the Headquarters Office ;

(c) the number of Stenographers working in grade Rs. 210-425 Division-wise and in the Headquarters Office on the Northern Railway; and

(d) the number of Senior Scale Officers and above entitled to Stenographers in grade Rs. 210-425 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

Name of Division	Part (a) No. of Stenos Gr. Rs. 130-300	Part (b) No. of Jr. Scale Officers	Part (c) No. of Stenos Gr. Rs. 210-425	Part (d) No. of Sr. Scale Officers and above
Moradabad	8	11	11	11
Ferozepur	6	10	10	12
Jodhpur	9	16	11	12
Delhi	10	23	21	21
Allahabad	5	20	17	17
Bikaner	9	18	9	11
Lucknow	9	17	13	13
Headquarters Office New Delhi	54	85	114	108

Function of the Central Water and Power Commission

2821. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the functions and duties of the Central Water and Power Commission ; and

(b) whether there has been a proposal to re-organise the Commission, and if so, the nature of the proposal and the steps taken for implementing the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Central Water and Power Commission is charged with the general responsibility of

initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for purposes of irrigation, navigation, flood control and water power generation as well as integrated schemes of thermal power development and also schemes of transmission and utilisation of electric energy throughout the country.

(b) There have been proposals from time to time relating to the re-organisation of the Central Water and Power Commission. A Committee set up to review the functioning of the Central Water and Power Commission had made some recommendations. Department of Administrative Reforms had also made some suggestions. A statement showing the main proposals and the action taken thereon is attached.

Statement

Functions of the Central Water and Power Commission

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Main proposals.</i>	<i>Action taken.</i>
1.	The Central Water and Power Commission should form part of the Ministry with Secretariat status for the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. The Chairman should be a Special Secretary and the Vice-Chairman should be an Additional Secretary.	The question is being examined in the light of the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations.
2.	One more Member in charge of Floods may be appointed in the Central Water and Power Commission (Water Wing).	This recommendation has been accepted and has also since been implemented.
3.	The two Wings of the Central Water and Power Commission (Water Wing and Power Wing) should not be bifurcated. The Commission should continue to function as a composite body as at present providing opportunities for each Wing to develop its expertise.	This recommendation has been accepted.
4.	The top level technical posts of Chairman/Vice-Chairman and Members should be treated as tenure posts. The Government may consider the desirability of appointing a high-powered Selection Board for making these appointments on an all-India basis. For the selection of Chairman the retiring Chairman and for the selection of Members, both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman should be co-opted as Members of the Selection Board. The Chairman shall be appointed alternatively from the fields of Irrigation and Power.	This requires detailed examination in consultation with the Ministries of Finance, Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Personnel. Various aspects of the recommendations are being gone into.
5.	While the practice of sending a few officers, irrespective of their suitability, to fill in the posts in Central Water and Power Commission on quota basis is not conducive to building up an effective specialists organisation, every effort should be made to attract the best talent in any specialised field from any part of the country, and this, in the view of the Committee, can be done up to 25%.	Accepted in principle.
6.	The broad based pyramidal structure into which the Central Water and Power Commission has developed is not conducive to building up an efficient consulting organisation. This imbalance has to be corrected.	Accepted in principle. This will be kept in view preferably when the I. S. E. Cadre is constituted.

Appointment of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of Central Water and Power Commission.

2822. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria followed for the appointment of the Chairman and Members of the Central Water and Power Commission ; and

(b) the reasons for appointing a Civil Engineer as Chairman of Central Water and Power Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Service Rules, recruitment to the posts of Chairman and Members in the Central water and Power Commission is made by selection through the Union Public Service Commission from a composite field consisting of senior Irrigation and Power engineers employed under the Central Government, the State Governments, State Electricity Boards and Semi-Government Organisations.

While both Irrigation and Power engineers are considered by the Union Public Service Commission for the post of Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission, the field of consideration for the post of Member is restricted to Irrigation or Power engineers depending on whether recruitment is to be made in the Water Wing of the Central Water and Power Commission.

If the post of Chairman is held by an Irrigation Engineer, the seniormost member in the Power Wing of the Central Water and Power Commission is designated as Vice-Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission (Power-Wing). Likewise, the seniormost member in the Water Wing would be designated as Vice-Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission (Water Wing) in the event of the post of Chairman being held by a Power engineer.

(b) Recruitment to the post of Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission, was made on the recommendation of the Union

Public Service Commission in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Rural Electrification.

2824. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to states :

(a) the number of villages proposed to be electrified in Assam during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) the total number of villages so far electrified in the State during the Fourth Plan period so far ; and

(c) the reason for the slow progress in rural electrification in the States.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) : 905 villages are targetted to be electrified in Assam during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) 304 villages have been electrified in the First two year (ending 31st March, 1971) of the Plan.

(c) The progress of rural electrification in Assam is very slow mainly because of constraint of financial resources for developing the transmission and distribution network in the State. Rural electrification schemes with a bias towards energisation of pumpsets are being accelerated during the Fourth Plan with additional finances including those provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation. As against only 55 pumpset energised and 380 villages electrified before the commencement of the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to energise 3200 pumpset and electrify 905 villages during the Fourth Plan.

Requirements of Power in Calcutta Metropolitan Area

2825. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the expected requirements of Power in Calcutta Metropolitan Area during the next five years ; and

(b) the steps taken to meet such requirements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The anticipated requirements of power are as follows :-

550 MW in 1971-72

559 MW in 1972-73

575 MW in 1973-74

586 MW in 1974-75

600 MW in 1975-76

(b) The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation will be meeting the above loads partly through own generation and the balance by import from the West Bengal State Electricity Board and the Damodar Valley Corporation Power Systems.

Harnessing Power from Geo-thermal Wells in Kulu District in Himachal Pradesh.

2826. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a rich potentiality exists in harnessing power from Geo-Thermal wells in Kulu District in Himachal Pradesh :

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes Geo-thermal energy potential has been indicated in Manikaran Hot Spring of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) : Government propose to carry out detailed and through investigations with U. N. assistance to establish the quantum of energy and to take up economic exploitations, if possible.

Electrification of Villages in Rajasthan

2827. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages electrified in Rajasthan in 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(b) the proportion of villages (in percentage) electrified in the above period ; and

(c) the proportion of villages (in percentage) due to be electrified during 1973-74 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The information is given below :-

Year	No. of villages electrified in Rajasthan	Percentage of villages electrified
1968-69	319	0.99
1969-70	342	1.06
1970-71	506	1.57

(c) During 1973-74 about 600 villages, representing 1.86% of villages in the State, are expected to be electrified. As compared with 2103 villages electrified at the beginning of the Fourth Plan, representing 6.2% the number of villages to be electrified by 1973-74 would rise to 4867 representing 15.1% villages in the State.

Workers involved in Strike on Indian Railways

2828. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of strikes on the Railways involving dislocation of train services during the 12 months ending 31st May 1971; and

(b) the total number of workers involved and the number of man-days lost ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Investigation into the Selection of Claim Tracers on Western Railway.

2829. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a selection for the posts of Claim Tracers grade Rs. 150-240 was held by the Western Railway sometime in 1967 ;

(b) if so, the total number of employees applied and total number called for selection ;

(c) the number of the notification in which the result of the selection was notified ;

(d) whether some mal-practice was reported regarding this selection and the entire matter was investigated by the Railway Vigilance ; and

(e) if so, the result of investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A suitability test for the post of Claims Tracers in scale Rs. 150-240 was held in 1967-68.

(b) (i) The information relating to the number of candidates who applied for the post is being collected.

(ii) 88 candidates were called for in the suitability test.

(c) to (e). A provisional list of successful candidates was drawn up and promotions ordered on provisional basis. The list has not, however, been finalised as the matter is under investigation.

Payment of claim by Railways due to staff's failure to attend Court (Western Railway)

2830. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways had to pay a claim of Rs. 132/- in a court decree for consignment booked Ex-Ramganj Mandi to Asarva, as the staff required to attend the court had failed to attend in time, as published in the Traffic Supplementary Gazette No. 4 of 26th May, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the name and designation of the staff who failed to attend the court along with their controlling officers ;

(c) whether these persons were relieved from duty and given duty pass to attend the court ;

(d) if so, the reasons for their absence ; and

(e) action taken against the defaulters and the arrangements made for recovery of loss ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Transshipment Clerk of Anand Station. He is under control of Station Master, Anand. The name of the Transshipment Clerk who dealt with the consignment in question is, however, not known as relevant records of the year 1966 are not available. But efforts are still being made to trace him.

(c) No.

(d) As the names of the staff who were to attend Court were not known for want of records, they could not be directed to attend the Court.

(e) Does not arise as the staff concerned were not informed to attend the court.

Selection of Commercial Inspectors and Claim Tracers on Western Railway

2831. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the posts of Commercial Inspectors and Claim Tracers on the Western Railway are to be filled by a Departmental selection from amongst the Railway employees of commercial category ;

(b) if so, when the last selection was made for both the posts referred to in part (a) above ;

(c) the number of Commercial Inspectors and Claim Tracers on roll of Western Railway along with the date of selection for the posts held by them ;

(d) the names of the persons promoted on *ad hoc* Basis and officiating on the posts referred to in part (a) above along with the dates which they are officiating ; and

(e) if selection for the above posts are not held regularly, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Posts of Commercial Inspectors are filled on the basis of selec-

tion whereas posts of Claims Tracers are filled according to seniority-cum-suitability of eligible staff.

(b) Last selection for the posts of Commercial Inspectors was held in 1956-57 and a suitability test for the post of Claims Tracers was last held in 1967-68.

(c) (i) Commercial Inspectors in scale Rs. 250-380	86
(ii) Claims Tracers in scale Rs. 150-240.	23

They were promoted on the basis of selection/suitability tests held between the years 1951 to 1968.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library Ser. No. LT-489/71]

(e) (i) Selection for the post of Commercial Inspectors could not be held pending finalisation of the Scheme of integration of Inspector's cadre and channel of promotion of Inspectors in the Commercial Department. Decision in these matters has since been taken and a selection of Commercial Inspectors has been initiated for which written test has already been held and interviews are scheduled to be held shortly.

(ii) A suitability test for the post of Claims Tracer was held in 1967-68. A provisional list of successful candidates was drawn up and promotions ordered on provisional basis. The matter is under investigation and the final results have not been announced so far.

Supply of Power to Andhra Pradesh from the Atomic Energy Station in Tamil Nadu

2832. SHRI T. BALKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any possibility of Andhra Pradesh taking power from the Atomic Energy Station in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the quantum of power to be supplied to Andhra Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREFL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two generating units of 215 MW each are to be set up at Kalpakam. The output from the first unit and 50% of that from the 2nd unit will be utilized in Tamil Nadu. The balance output has been earmarked for other States in the Southern Region including Andhra Pradesh.

भोपाल में लोको शेड में कोयले का नष्ट होना

2834. श्री हुकाम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में भोपाल की लोको शेड से लगभग डेढ़ लाख रुपये के मूल्य का कोयला नष्ट हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या इसके कारणों की जांच करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई समिति नियुक्त की है ?

(ग) क्या उक्त समिति ने इस बीच कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतदास) : (क) भोपाल रेल इंजन शेड में कोयले के स्टॉक का सत्यापन 19.2.70 को किया गया था और उसमें कुल मिलाकर 1691 मीट्रिक टन कोयले की कमी पायी गयी, जिसका मूल्य लगभग 1,18,370 रुपये है।

(ख) कमी की जांच के लिए तीन अधिकारियों की एक तथ्य निर्धारण समिति नियुक्त की गयी थी।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) कोयले की उठाईमीरी और बोरी की रोकथाम के लिए सुरक्षा के प्रबन्ध कड़े कर दिये गये हैं।

**Night running of Trains in Hill Section
(North-East Frontier Railways)**

2835. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce nights running of train in the near future through the hill section i. e., Lumding Badarpur line of the North East Frontier Railway ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes. As soon as the State of Assam and the Army authorities declare it safe to restore night running over this section.

Non-booking of Essential commodities for Cachar, Tripura and Mizo Hills due to shortage of Wagons

3836. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to scarcity of Railway wagons, certain essential commodities could not be booked for Cachar, Tripura and Mizo Hills and consequently there has been rise of prices of those commodities ; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to supply adequate number of Railway wagons immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Passenger Trains on D. B. K. Railway Lines

2837. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal before the Government for the running of passenger train on the Dandakaranya Bolangir-Kiriburu Railway lines ; and

(b) when the proposal is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes, the proposal is under examination but no firm date can be given at this stage.

Irrigated Area in Kalahandi and Koraput District by Indrabati Dam Project in Orissa

2838. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of acres that can be irrigated in Kalahandi and Koraput Districts respectively by the proposed Indrabati Dam Project in Orissa ;

(b) the total estimated cost of the project ; and

(c) the amount already spent on it by the Government of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). According to the preliminary proposals of Orissa Government, the area proposed for irrigation in Kalahandi and Koraput districts from the Upper Indravati project, estimated to cost Rs. 55 crores was 222,000 acres and 283,000 acres respectively. Further investigations are being carried out by the Government of Orissa to finalise the project.

Cases pending in High Courts since pre-partition

2839. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of cases are still pending in different High Courts since pre-partition days ;

(b) if so, whether these cases will be decided by the Government in the near future ;

(c) how many such pre-partition cases are still pending and with which High Courts the cases are in large number ; and

(d) the reasons for cases remaining pending for so many years ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid the Table of the House,

Construction of Barrage at Siktia or Ajoy River

2840. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement was reached between him and the Chief Minister and Irrigation Minister, West Bengal for diversion of 300 cusecs of water from Ajoy river to Damodar Valley System ;

(b) whether Government of Bihar is proceeding with the construction of barrage at Siktia on Ajoy river over the agreement aforesaid ; and

(c) whether construction of such a barrage violates the letter and spirit of the agreement aforesaid and is likely to adversely affect the Damodar Valley System ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

(SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Tenughat Dam on the Damodar was originally intended to be completed in two stages, the first stage providing for a storage necessary for a release of 600 cusecs and the second stage for a storage capable of releasing 900 cusecs. At that time it was anticipated that the whole of the 600 cusecs. would be utilised by the Bokaro Steel Plant and ancilliary industries and a Power House in West Bengal. A further 300 cusec which could be made available after the completion of the second stage could be utilised by Bihar after providing for a diversion of a corresponding amount of water into the lower reaches of Damodar from the Subernarekha or the Ajoy.

Difference of opinion has arisen between the West Bengal and Bihar Governments in that the former Government wants the Bihar Government immediately to undertake the investigation and construction of a project for the diversion of 300 cusecs of water from Ajoy and/or Subernarekha in the lower reaches of Damodar while the Bihar Government considers that the need for such a diversion will

not arise until diversions are proposed to be made in excess of 600 cusecs.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Compensation to Leave Reserve Guards Grade A and B

2841. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Leave Reserve Guards have been provided in Grade 'B' and 'A' ;

(b) whether such Leave Reserve Guards have to be kept back for want of vacancy and are not utilised for days together over Indian Railways and are also not paid any compensation in the shape of Mileage for such period ; and

(c) if so, reasons why they are not compensated suitably for such periods, in spite of the fact that they are available on roster for service at short notice ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Leave Reserve for Guards Grade 'A' and 'B' has been provided in the category of Guards Grade 'B'.

(b) No, except in few cases when occasionally there is no vacancy.

(c) No mileage allowance is permissible to staff awaiting their turn of running duty at their homes.

Broad Gauge Line from Lucknow to Barauni (North Eastern Railway)

2842. SHRI N. N. PANDEY :
SHRI RAM SURAT PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey for the conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge line from Lucknow (Junction) to Barauni (Junction) of North Eastern Railway has been completed ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to start the work ; and

(c) if no decision has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Surveys for the conversion of the Lucknow (Barabanki)-Gorakhpur-Bhatni metre gauge section into broad gauge have been completed and the reports are under examination. Surveys for the Bhatni-Barauni metre gauge section have practically been completed and the reports are under finalisation. Economic studies for these conversions are also in progress.

(b) and (c). A final decision regarding the conversion of these sections will be taken after the survey and Economic reports are examined from all angles.

Problem of Sea-Erosion in Kerala

2843. DR. HEERY AUSTIN :

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are

aware of the problem posed by the sea erosion that take place in the coastal belt in Kerala every year ;

(b) if so, whether Government are satisfied with the anti-sea erosion work conducted in the State ; and

(c) if not, whether any new proposals are under consideration this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since 1955, the State Government of Kerala has been implementing anti-sea erosion measures consisting of sea walls, groynes etc., to the extent possible with the available resources. Uptil now, Rs. 9.5 crores have been spent and nearly 25%, out of the total of 320 km of the coastline requiring protection, mainly in the worst affected reaches, has been covered. The anti-sea erosion programme is being continued during the year 1971-72. The State Government have provided an outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs for the programme in 1971-72. The details of important schemes approved by the Beach Erosion Board for execution during 1971-72 are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	District	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Anti sea erosion works at Sraiked, north of Alappad-Sea wall for a length of 1465 meters	Quilon	24.05
2.	Anti sea erosion works at Azheekal north of Sraikad-Sea wall for a length of 854 meters	Alleppey	13.33
3.	Anti sea erosion works at Neepe dakarsa-Sea wall for a length of 625 meters in between km 25.05 and 25.675	Quilon	9.6
4.	Anti sea erosion works at Vadakkal-Punnappa-Sea wall for a length of 900 meters	Alleppey	15.27
5.	Anti sea erosion works at Karoor, north of Purakked-urgent protection works to the eroded portion for a length of 700 meters	Alleppey	12.73

1	2	3	4
6.	Anti-sea erosion works at Thottapally-reforming the sea wall for a length of 762 meters from 0.224 to 1,006 km between base line stone 1&5 north of spill-way cut	Alleppey	8.96
7.	Anti-sea erosion works at Valiyazheekal for a length of 1500 meters	Alleppey	33.3
8.	Sea wall in front of rare earth factory-Chavara	Quilon	15.0
9.	Construction of a sea wall in a length of 550 meters in continuation of the existing sea wall of 450 meters length for protection of Albeekal Coast.	Cannanore	11.20

Overbridge at Level Crossing at Ambattur Station

2844. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Citizens Welfare Association, Ambattur for construction of an overbridge at the level crossing gate at the eastern side of Ambattur Station; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b). A request was received by Southern Railway Administration from President, Grama Podunala Seva Sangam, Sivanandanagar, Ambattur for provision of foot overbridge at the level crossing near Ambattur. The party was advised to move the matter through the State Government or the Local body. Nothing has been heard from the State Government so far, nor have they sponsored a proposal for replacement of the level crossing by a road over/under bridge.

Construction of a Station between Saint Thomas Mount and Meenambakkam (Southern Railway)

2845. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey was taken long ago

for the construction of a station, Nangenallur between Saint Thomas Mount and Meenambakkam on the Southern Railway;

(b) whether the General Manager, Southern Railway, Madras has, after studying the survey reports, communicated to his Ministry about the need to have a station there; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in starting the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) to (c). The proposal for opening a new station between St. Thomas Mount and Meenambakkam stations was examined earlier and found not feasible. Fresh report has been received from the Railway Administration and the same is under examination.

Increase in Licence fee charged from Sodawater Stall - holders on Southern Railway

2846. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the licence fee levied on the Soda Water Stall holders on Stations on the Madras Beach Tambaram section of Southern Railway for the years 1968 to 1970, yearwise;

(b) whether the licence fee has been in

creased two-folds during the last two years ;

(c) whether the licence fee has been increased five-folds this month ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such increase ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A total licence fee of Rs. 8,295 was levied for each year from 1968 to 1970 on Sodawater stalls at stations on the Madras Beach—Tambaram Section.

(b) No.

(c) No, except in the case of the combined fruit and Soda water stall at Tambaram station for which the licence fee was increased from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 2750/- per annum with effect from 1.4. 1971.

(d) Arising out of a recommendation of the Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities Committee, 1967 that the licence fees levied from the Catering/Vending contractors should not exceed 5% of the sales turnover, which should be assessed periodically, it has been decided to revise the licence fee at 2½% of the sales turnover at the stations on this section.

Power shortage in North Bengal, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura

2847. SHRI A. K. SAHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any schemes for power generation in the north-eastern area including North Bengal, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura for overcoming the power shortage in these areas ;

(b) whether Jaldhaka Hydel Power Station which is an important source of Power in that area remains closed during monsoon ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The following power generation schemes have been taken up

for execution during the Fourth Five Year Plan :

- (i) Package Thermal Plant at Chapramari in North Bengal .. 6 MW
- (ii) Kyrdomkolai Hydro Electric Project (Meghalaya) .. 2×30 MW
- (iii) Thermal Extension at Namrup Power Station (Meghalaya) .. 30 MW
- (iv) Loktak Hydro-Electric Project (Manipur) .. 2×35 MW
- (v) Gumti Hydro-Electric Project (Tripura) .. 2×5 MW

In addition to the above, proposals for setting up of a thermal power station with 240 MW capacity in North Bengal/North Bihar have been received from the West Bengal State Electricity Board/Bihar State Electricity Board, and are under scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) and (c). During 1969 and 1970 monsoons, Jaldhaka Hydro-Electric Project had to be closed down due to presence of heavy quantity of silt, mud and debris in the intake, headrace tunnel and penstock. Power station had to be closed to avoid serious damage to plant and equipment. Further, at the times of receding floods, since the barrage was not complete, the waters used to rush through the unconstructed portion of the barrage, away from the intake. This will not repeat now since the barrage has been completed.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

माल डिब्बों की कमी के कारण यात्राओं के परिवहन में विलम्ब

S.N.Q. 3. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे माल डिब्बों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा राजस्थान में यात्राओं के परिवहन में काफी विलम्ब हो रहा है तथा आगामी वर्षा ऋतु के कारण भारी हानि होने की आशंका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) और (ख). रेलें खाद्यान्नों की दुलाई को हमेशा सबसे अधिक महत्व देती हैं। रेलों द्वारा ढोये जाने वाले देशी खाद्यान्नों, जिनमें दालें शामिल हैं, की मात्रा बहुत बढ़ गयी है जैसा कि नीचे की तालिका में दिये गये आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है :—

(दस लाख मीट्रिक टन में)

वर्ष	रेल द्वारा भेजे गये, दालों सहित, बेसी खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा
1967-68	7.92
1968-69	11.61
1969-70	12.52
1970-71	13.03

2. भारत के खाद्य निगम में चालू वर्ष के दौरान अप्रैल से जुलाई 1971 (सहित) तक पंजाब और हरियाणा से कमी वाले विभिन्न राज्यों को 17.42 लाख मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्नों के परिवहन का एक कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किया है। लेकिन पश्चिम बंगाल के स्टेशनों को भेजने के लिए माल लदान में बहुत अधिक वृद्धि होने, अनेक समाजविरोधी गतिविधियों के कारण पूर्वी क्षेत्र में गाड़ियों का चलना अस्त व्यस्त हो जाने और टर्मिनल स्टेशनों पर लदे हुए माल डिब्बों को विलम्ब से छोड़ने जैसी अनेक ऐसी कठिनाइयों और पाबन्दियों के बावजूद जिन पर रेलवे का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है, पंजाब और हरियाणा से अधिक से अधिक खाद्यान्न के परिवहन के लिए कदम उठाये गये हैं। पहली अप्रैल से 10 जून तक की अवधि के दौरान पंजाब और हरियाणा से 9.32 लाख मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्न रेल द्वारा भेजे गये हैं, जबकि पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि में 7.22 लाख मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्न भेजे गये थे। यह मात्रा 1.93 लाख मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्नों की उस मात्रा के अतिरिक्त है जो पंजाब और

हरियाणा से व्यापारिक लेखों में भेजी गयी थी। इस प्रकार इस वर्ष रबी के मौसम के दौरान एक अप्रैल से 10 जून तक पंजाब और हरियाणा से सरकारी तथा व्यापारी दोनों लेखों में कुल 11.25 लाख मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्न रेल द्वारा ढोये गये जब कि पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि में 10.75 लाख मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्न ढोये गये थे।

3. भारत के खाद्य निगम द्वारा खरीदा गया चावल मध्य प्रदेश से केरल, पश्चिम बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र आदि कमी वाले राज्यों को भेजने के लिए आता है। परिवहन की व्यवस्था खाद्य निगम द्वारा दिये गये कार्यक्रम के अनुसार की जाती है और माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था मद 'बी' की अप्रता के आधार पर की जाती है। जनवरी और फरवरी 1971 में भंडार व्यवस्था के अभाव और टर्मिनल स्टेशनों पर लदे हुए माल डिब्बों को विलम्ब से खाली करने के कारण केरल और तमिलनाडु को माल भेजना निलम्बित कर दिये जाने के बावजूद, चालू वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश से अधिकतम मात्रा में चावल भेजने के प्रयास किये गये हैं। एक जनवरी से 31 मई 1971 तक की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश से चावल के बड़ी लाइन के 10,610 माल डिब्बे लादे गये थे, जबकि पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि में 7,995 माल डिब्बे लादे गये थे।

4. राजस्थान में गेहूं का परिवहन राज्य के भीतर ही हुआ है तथा भारत के खाद्य निगम की ओर से कार्यक्रम प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। एक जनवरी से 7 जून 1971 तक की अवधि में प्रायोजित खाद्यान्नों से बड़ी लाइन के 2080 माल डिब्बे और मीटर लाइन के 4,358 माल डिब्बे लादे गए थे और बकाया लदान बहुत मामूली था। इसी अवधि में व्यापारिक लेखों में खाद्यान्नों के बड़ी लाइन के 2,730 और मीटर की लाइन के 2,723 माल डिब्बे लादे गये, जबकि पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि में बड़ी लाइन के 380 और मीटर लाइन के 533 माल डिब्बे लादे गये थे।

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED AIR-DROPPING OF CHINESE LITERATURE BY A CHINESE PLANE

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की और गृहमंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करना हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“गत सप्ताह बिहार के मुंगेर जिले के टिदारामपुर और पालस गांवों के खेतों में चीन के एक विमान से नक्सलवादियों के लिए चीन का साहित्य, झंडे, कपड़े, टार्चलाइट, बिस्कुट और ट्रांसमिटर गिराये जाने के समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPT. OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to preliminary report received from the State Government of Bihar, some literature in Chinese, portions of balloons and other articles were found in some villages in Monghyr District during the past week. Similar recoveries have also been made from villages in Palamau, Purnea and Bhagalpur districts of the State. Preliminary examination suggests that the literature is of Kuomintang origin. Inquiries made by Ministry of Defence show that no movement of foreign aircraft had been picked up by our radar network during the relevant days. Inquiries are in progress and the various articles recovered are being examined by experts.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, यह कहते हैं कि कोई हवाई जहाज नहीं आया। यह अखबार से मालूम होता है, इसमें लिखा है कि :

“Villagers who saw the air-dropping told the police that they saw the plane, which made much less noise than ordinary planes hover in the sky over a field and then drop the boxes.”

यह अखबार में खबर छपी है। दूसरी बात यह है कि बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है :

“Naxalite activity has assumed a new dimension in Bihar and the State Government is greatly exercised over the issue of containing the menace in some strategic areas of North Bihar.

This was admitted by the Chief Minister, Mr. Bholu Paswan Shastri, in the Assembly today when Friday's incidents relating to the air dropping of some powerful Chinese transmitters along with thousands of Maoist leaflets in several villages near the Khagaria town in Monghyr district and the Rupauli areas in Purnea district figured in the house.

Describing the incident as 'serious' the Chief Minister said that the transmitters and other air-dropped materials seized by the police were being scrutinized by experts.”

अब इस बारे में हमारी सरकार की तरफ से एक बयान निकला है कि यह क्योंमिन्तांग नेचर का है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हवाई जहाज के द्वारा वहाँ सामान गिराया गया, वह कहते हैं कि हवाई जहाज से गिराते हुए देखा, तो वहाँ के लोगों से पूछा ? यह कहते हैं कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट है। अखबारों में आया 18 तारीख की घटना है, उसके बाद पुर्णिया के जिलाधीश और मुंगेर के जिलाधीश से टेलीफोन करके पूछ सकते थे कि क्या बात है। गांवों में जा करके पूछ सकते थे कि उन्होंने अपनी आंखों हवाई जहाज देखा कि नहीं देखा।

दूसरी बात यह कि इनका राडार ताकतवर है कि नहीं है। वह राडार 25 मील या 50 मील तक कवर करता है, या राडार क्षेत्र के बाहर से हवाई जहाज आया हो, या किसी हिन्दुस्तानी आदमी का हवाई जहाज चीन के भक्तों ने किराये पर लिया हो, सामान गिराने के लिए। इसका भी इनको पता नहीं है।

मैंने यह सुना है कि जो बेलून आया है

[श्री बिभूति मिश्र]

उसमे काफी सामान था और लोगों का कहना है कि बिहार लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली का जितना बड़ा घेरा है उतना बड़ा बैलून था। अब यह सत्य है या असत्य यह मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन ऐसा मैंने सुना है कि बहुत सामान आया है।

मंत्री जी ने कहा कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की यह रिपोर्ट है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्ट्री की इंटेलीजेंस और बिहार सरकार का इंटेलीजेंस विभाग क्या कर रहा था। अभी श्री बी० एन० मलिक ने एक किताब लिखी है जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि सारी जवाबदेही इंटेलीजेंस की देश के अन्दर होम मिनिस्ट्री की इंटेलीजेंस की है। तो इनका इंटेलीजेंस कहां सोया हुआ था। शुक्रवार की घटना है, अखबार में सारी बात छप गयी, बिहार असेम्बली में यह मामला उठा, लेकिन हमारी सरकार की तरफ से कोई बयान नहीं आया। जब मैंने काल अटेंशन दिया तब आज अखबार में निकला है कि गृह मंत्रालय जांच-पड़ताल कर रही है।

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हवाई जहाज के बारे में अभी तक सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की ताकि आगे हवाई जहाज बाहर से न आयें। बाइंडर पर पावरफुल राडार लगाये जायें इस तरफ भी सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। यह नक्सलाइट लोग जो हैं या तो सिद्धान्ततः नक्सलाइट हैं, माओवाद चाहते हैं। या रोजी रीटी के अभाव में पड़े लिखे और बे पड़े लोग नक्सलाइट हो गये हैं क्योंकि उत्तर बिहार, भागलपुर, संचाल परगना के कुछ जिले ऐसे हैं जहां इंडस्ट्री के अभाव में बहुत ज्यादा गरीबी है। साथ ही जिस तरह के आदमियों को बनाने की टक्काल हमारी शिक्षण संस्थाएं हैं, उनमें से जो लोग निकलते हैं उनके लायक सरकार के पास कोई नौकरी का इंतजाम है?

इसके पहले अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने बिहार में रेलगाड़ियों में हो रही डकैती के बारे में मेरा काल अटेंशन मन्जूर किया था, उससे भी सरकार

को कोई आभास मिला है कि नहीं? इस के अलावा पटना रेडियो स्टेशन इतना मजबूत नहीं है जो सारे गांव वालों को आप के कामों के बारे में बता सके।

तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग बाइंडर एरियाज में रहते हैं जैसे बिहार और बंगाल, उनकी सुरक्षा के लिये आप ने कोई इंतजाम किया है? और इस तरह की जो कार्यवाही हवाई जहाज के द्वारा की जाती है जो कि बहुत खतरनाक चीज है, और खास कर ट्रांसमिटर बगैरह, इसकी रोकथाम के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है?

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा: अध्यक्ष जी; यह ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव एक निश्चित घटना के बारे में है इस लिये मेरा उत्तर उसी तक सीमित रहेगा। जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया कि गत सप्ताह कुछ गांवों में बैलून पाये गये और बैलून के साथ कुछ लिट्रेचर और दूसरा सामान बिहार के कई गांवों में पाया गया। मैंने यह भी बताया कि जो लिट्रेचर मिला चीनी भाषा में है और वह क्यो-मिन्तांग के द्वारा प्रसारित किया हुआ प्रतीत होता है। सदन के सामने पहले भी इस प्रकार के प्रश्न आये हैं। तायवान से इस प्रकार बैलून भेजे जाते हैं। चीनी लिट्रेचर उस में होता है और मैन-लैंड चाइना की तरफ संकेत करके उनको भेजा जाता है लेकिन हवा के बहाव के कारण उस तरह के कई बैलून हमारे देश में भी आ जाते हैं।

यह इस बात से साबित होता है कि जो लिट्रेचर पाया गया वह क्योमिन्तांग ओरिजिन का है, माओ-विरोधी है, और उसके साथ साथ जो बैट्रियों और दूसरा सामान पाया गया वह यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स ओरिजिन का है। इसलिए इसमें किसी प्रकार का कोई परिणाम निकालना उचित नहीं होगा।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : कहां ताइवान और कहां मैनलैंड चाइना में जाना....

अभ्युक्त महोदय : आप जबर्दस्ती क्यों हवाई जहाज उतार रहे हैं ?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : हमारे यहां खतरा है, हम जबर्दस्ती नहीं करेंगे तो क्या करेंगे ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : The Minister's reply has added some spice to this mystery. If obviously what he says is correct, then it has nothing to do with Naxalites, because all the papers are reporting that some supplies were dropped in areas which are supposed to be Naxalite infested, and my hon. friend, Shri Bilhuti Mishra, will be disappointed if he finds that this incident has nothing to do with that. Anyway, I would like to know one or two things.

How far, as the crow flies, are these areas, where these articles were found, from the Indo-Nepal border ? I believe that if any aircraft is used, it would probably be able to reach these areas from the Nepal border within the space of a few minutes. Of course, I do not know if an aircraft was used at all—may be that balloons have just been floated which have come down there. This reply says that the Ministry of Defence says that our radar network did not pick up any movement of foreign aircraft. This does not mean anything, because everybody knows that if aircraft fly at sufficiently low altitudes, they cannot be picked up by radar at all.

I would like to know whether it is a fact or not that certain transmitters were also dropped or found by the villagers. One of the newspaper reports says that whereas all the other things have been recovered, the transmitters have not been recovered and a search is going on for them. I do not know what is the validity of this report. I would like to know what the position is.

Then, the Minister says that the leaflets are in the Chinese language. Some MLA in the Bihar Assembly is reported to have flourished a bundle of these leaflets and thrown them on the floor of the Assembly yesterday, according to papers. How he got hold of them I do not know ; may be, he is from that area. But anyway, those leaflets then are now in the possession of the Government and they should be able to tell us what exactly is the content of those leaflets. What do the leaflets purport

to say ? Can they have any relevance to anything which is happening in this country ?

Then, this statement says, "other articles". It does not specify them. But the newspaper reports talk about nylon garments, biscuits and various sorts of things.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : (Nominated-Anglo-Indian) : Whisky ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Not whisky but biscuits.

We know that in the areas adjoining the Nepal-Indian border there is quite a lot of smuggling going on in these types of consumer goods. I would like to know whether there is any possibility that this might be something connected with smuggling activities. I do not know if the Kuomintang has a hand in that also, but I would like to know.

Then, who is now entrusted with or conducting the investigation and inquiry ? Particularly, what is the content of those leaflets ? We would be very much interested to know that.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : What I have said is on the basis of the preliminary report that we have received from the State Government. The State Government is investigating the whole thing. The articles are being examined and the literature is also being examined. It is not possible at this stage to say as to the actual content of the leaflets and what they say. But, broadly speaking, we have been informed that the literature is of Kuomintang origin. Therefore, to link it with some Communist or Naxalite activity, I think, would be very far fetched.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the transmitters, which are supposed to be missing ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said we have not received the full report from the State Government as to the number of articles that have been dropped, what things have been recovered and all that is being investigated. So, it is not possible for me to say at this time whether the transmitters were included in it or not.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे (मंदसौर) : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में बतलाया है कि :

“Inquiries made by the Ministry of Defence show that no movement of foreign aircraft has been picked up by our radar network.”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक गम्भीर प्रश्न है जिसके देश की सुरक्षा का सम्बन्ध है। यह घटना कोई सामान्य घटना नहीं है।

पहले भी इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हमारे देश में हुई हैं। राजस्थान में भी इस प्रकार का साहित्य गिराया गया मध्य प्रदेश में भी शाजापुर जिले में गिराया गया था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनका राडार केन्द्र इतना अक्षम है कि किसी भी पास आने वाले बैलून या हवाई जहाज के आने की स्थिति का पता नहीं लगा पाता, जिसके कारण यह सारे का सारा साहित्य इतनी दूरी से यहां आ गया? ताइवान क्षेत्र से यहां की दूरी कम नहीं, बहुत काफी है। यहां पर साहित्य गिराया गया, फिर एक चीज नहीं, उसमें कपड़ा भी है, वायरलेस है, ट्रान्स्मिटर है, बिस्कुट हैं और कई तरह की दूसरी चीजें भी हैं। सारा साहित्य पाया गया है, और वह भी एक स्थान पर नहीं अनेक गांवों में। पूणिया जिले के अनेक गांवों और मुंगेर तथा भागलपुर के अनेक गांवों में पाया गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास कोई ऐसा उपाय है जिससे इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोका जा सके? पाक वायुयान निरन्तर हमारी सीमा लांघते हैं, लेकिन हम उन्हें आज तक नहीं रोक पाये।

साथ ही हमारी सीमा से लगा हुआ जो क्षेत्र है वहां इस प्रकार की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। आये दिन बैलून आदि के द्वारा इस तरह की चीजें होती रहती हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश की बहुत सी सीमा समुद्र तट से भी लगी हुई है और समुद्र तट पर और उसके आस पास

पनडुब्बियों द्वारा इस प्रकार का साहित्य पंचमांगियों द्वारा उपद्रव कराने के लिए भेजा जा सकता है। मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर क्या है या नहीं और वह इसके प्रति कोई सतर्कता बरत रहे हैं या नहीं? हमारे अनेक द्वीप सीमा पर हैं उनके प्रति सावधानी आवश्यक है।

मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है वह जो कुछ बिहार असेम्बली में कहा गया है उसके अतिरिक्त कुछ नहीं है। वह सब कुछ बिहार असेम्बली में कहा जा चुका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय 18 तारीख से लेकर आज 22 तारीख तक इस बारे में निश्चित रूप से कोई पता नहीं लगा पाये कि उसमें क्या क्या चीजें थीं और कहां कहां गिराई गई तथा वह कौन कौन लोगों के हाथ में आई? हमारी सीमा नेपाल से लगी हुई है। आज लोगों के मन में शंका है कि क्या वह बैलून नेपाल की ओर से तो नहीं आया था। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में कुछ बतला सकेंगे? वह यह भी बतलायें कि सीमावर्ती स्थानों की सुरक्षा के लिये मंत्री महोदय क्या प्रभावी कदम उठा रहे हैं?

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : यह सही है कि इस प्रकार का साहित्य, जो चीनी भाषा में था, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश तथा और भी अन्य राज्यों में पाया गया है तथा उसके बारे में जांच हो रही है। जांच करने के बाद ही पता लगेगा।

यह साहित्य हवाई जहाज द्वारा फेंका गया हो ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता। बैलून द्वारा ही यह सब जगह गया है। जो भी जांच है, चाहे वह डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा हो या राज्य सरकार से हुई हो, उसी जांच के आधार पर मैंने कहा है किसी भी हवाई जहाज को उस क्षेत्र में आने और इन चीजों को वहां डालने नहीं दिया जायेगा।

जहां तक दूसरी चीजों का प्रश्न है, जो पाई गई हैं, उनके बारे में मैं बतला चुका हूँ कि जांच हो रही है कि वह किस प्रकार की हैं और क्या क्या चीजें हैं। लेकिन मुख्य बात यह है कि यह सारा साहित्य बैलून द्वारा आया, साहित्य क्योमिन्तांग

से यहां आया प्रतीत होता है और उसका सम्बन्ध नक्सलियों से या उस तरह की दूसरी गतिविधियों से हो ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता।

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : (Coimbatore) : I am glad that the statement given to us here is different from the one alleged to have been given in the Bihar Assembly because the Bihar Assembly was putting us on a wrong track. (*Interruptions*) The bogey of Naxalites is looming large....(*Interruptions*) Some parties are interested in doing that.

I am really surprised as to how the Government is not able to say about the other articles, particularly, when the Press is full of details from biscuits to nylon clothes. Particularly transmitters. Now is the Government not concerned in ascertaining whether transmitters were dropped and even if they were dropped by the Kuomintang balloons which came here by mistake and which came away from the route, are you not interested in knowing whether transmitters were dropped and whether they were picked up by the ordinary common people or by interested people? So, this attitude of the Government which is trying to give us the news which is not even as much as we get in the Press, such a laconic statement that it contains some literature in Chinese, portion of balloons and other articles evidently means that there were no transmitters. When they have given in the news that transmitters were dropped and if you say 'other articles', are we to take it that transmitters were not there among the articles that were dropped. I want to be very clear about it.

Secondly, they talk about inquiries in progress by the State Government. The State Government has spoken of taking the aid of the Centre, if necessary. If the press statement is correct, the Chief Minister is alleged to have said that he would take the aid of the Central Government, if necessary. You have not even deciphered the contents of the literature. But, does it take so many days to read Chinese language? Or, is there any paucity of Chinese translators?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli) : Or, is your machinery so weak? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : The House should have been given at least this much of information. You say that it is of Kuomintang origin. You must be able to tell us as to what it contains, to whom it is addressed, whether it is addressed to the Chinese people or addressed to the Indian people. Even this elementary information is not forthcoming from the Government even after four days. Sir, I am afraid the House is not being treated fairly. That is all I can say. Or, are you trying to be very secretive even in these things that you want to simply dismiss every question by saying that it is under inquiry or under investigation or that information is not forthcoming or that information is expected from the State Government. I would like the hon. Minister to let us know as to whether the contents also have no relevance to the Indian conditions or the Indian people and whether the Bihar Government has given the impression that there were lot of Naxalite activities in that area and that some people have been arrested and that some have escaped and those people who have escaped have not yet been apprehended as if the whole balloon affair was in relation to those people who have escaped and who are trying to carry on these activities. Will the Central Government clarify all these things and take up the inquiry themselves instead of leaving it to the Bihar Government which does not seem to be on the right track and which is trying to create sensation out of this thing and also mislead the people? Will the Central Government take over the inquiry directly themselves and give the whole information at an early date?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Is there any political motive in the detour of these balloons or is it only the motive of smuggling?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Every year we hear balloon flights. In 1967 they dropped Mr. Piloo Modi.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of Government not taking this matter seriously or being secretive about it.

As regards the articles that were found, I have said that the matter is being investigated. Actually, what happened was this.

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

When the Police went to the villages where these articles were found, lot of villagers had taken away those things thinking them to be balloons and they were now being recovered and the Bihar Government is investigating the whole thing as to how many articles and of what nature were actually dropped. Therefore, it is not possible to give at this stage the complete list of articles that were found and whether transmitters were there or not. I have broadly given the idea that the whole thing is being investigated and there is no reason to believe that the Bihar Government is not in a position to arrive at the truth. I do hope that when they make a full inquiry, we will be able to know what are the articles that were dropped.

MR. SPEAKER : MR. N. K. Sanghi.

SHRI PILOO MODI (Godhra) : What about translation ?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : What has been written in the Chinese language ?

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Sir, the question has not been fully answered. How is it that even after four days a translation of the material in Chinese language is not forthcoming from the Bihar Government ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I was saying that it is of Kuomintang origin.

If we had not translated in a preliminary way or had not looked at that in a particular way, how could I have said that it was of Kuomintang origin ?

SHRI PILOO MODI : What does it say ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : That is why I said that it is not with me.

About translation, if it is the wish of the House, it could have certainly been done.. (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODI : It should have been done.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : I can read it here in this House. Sir, it is a matter of vital importance. The people want to know in the House more than what the newspapers

say. I am really sorry, Sir, that whenever a Call Attention motion is tabled, the hon. Minister is very casual and cavalier in his answer. When Calling Attention notice is given we would like the hon. minister to give more information than what we get. In the district of Jalore in Rajasthan at Narwan, near Bhadrur, Chinese leaflets have been found with a transmitter. They must have received this information. I do not know whether the Rajasthan Government or the Central Government has got this transmitter with them. Now we find again that this is being done in Bihar. It is not a casual matter. They dropped it in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh in 1970. I have got here the translation of the literature which I will quote. This translation will make our many wise friends wiser. I will give the information which the Minister has not given.

The first leaflet says :

This is a single sheet with photograph of Mao Tse-Tung and a question mark. I quote :

"Mao Tse-Tung belongs to which category ?

Mao Tse-Tung :

The low and the mean are the most intelligent, high and noble are the most foolish.

His original idea means that the workers, the poor, the lower and middle class peasants are the most intelligent. But, why he wants to abuse them as low and mean ? The original idea of Mao Tse-Tung is that to abuse the intelligentia the more they study, the more foolish they become. But, again, why he wants to praise them as high and noble ?

Mao Tse-Tung belongs to which category ?"

MR. SPEAKER : Is it related with that balloon incident ?

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Yes, absolutely related. What I am giving is not against the integrity or the security of the country, Sir.

The second leaflet says as follows. I quote :

The heading given is 'Betrayal and Rebel against Leninism'.

"Lenin is a great revolutionary possessing communist modest character, firmly against personality worship and he does not like to show himself, does not like others to call him

leader and not even willing to have his statues and paintings. He not only argued and proved that Communist movement and personality superstition are incompatible, but also pointed out the method how to carry on the struggle against personality superstition. Lenin points out 'these and those leaders are no more under the supervision of party, Government and organs ; so far as party members and masses, this is very dangerous to revolution'.

Mao Tse-Tung 'spoils the principles of collective leadership'. He establishes his personal authority and rejects those who have differences with him and he calls himself 'The Reddist and Reddist Sun'.

'Great leader, great guide, great commandant and the greatest helmsman'.

This is conspicuous and daring betrayal and a rebel against Leninism."

Sir, I do not want to read other translations and waste the time of the House. These leaflets have been thrown in Jalore district last month, and now in Bihar. We should get information as to on what dates these leaflets have been dropped and where in the country.

In the answer given to Call Attention it has been stated that the inquiries made by the Ministry of Defence show that no aircraft movement has been picked up by our radar. I have reliable information that one of our powerful radars has been "U. S." that is unserviceable, for more than 2 weeks during the month of May. If that is so, how can you say that no aircraft movement has been picked up by our radar? I would like the hon. Minister to verify the facts from the Defence Ministry again and check up whether the radar was serviceable or not and correct his information accordingly. We would like to have this information.

If it was U. S., it is certainly not right on the part of the hon. Minister to say that he has made inquiries and nothing has been picked up. This is a very important matter. We would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is not some sort of sinister motive in the dropping of this literature and clothes etc., and whether there may not be some sinister activity in the garb of the dropping of these Kuomintang literature

which may be trying to side track the whole issue but which may be very dangerous to the country. I would like to have specific answers from the hon. Minister to these questions.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : While I greatly appreciate the special interest that the hon. Member has been taking in this matter, because he had raised a similar question before also in this House, I should clearly say that Government do not share the alarmist view that the hon. Member has expressed. I have clearly said what these pamphlets and other literature that we have found are, and I have also listed the various places where they have been found. As regards translation, even from what the hon. Member has said, it hardly appears to be pro-Mao. Certain caricatures of Mao have appeared in these pamphlets now and then, but they are in a caricature way and they make sarcastic reference to Mao, and even the quotations which the hon. Member has just given do not appear to bear out what he wanted to make out. So, I would request the hon. Member and the House not to lose the perspective about the whole thing. There is nothing sinister about this. No planes are coming and dropping them here. We are completely sure that nothing of this sort has happened or can happen, looking to the precautions that we are taking on our borders. As I have said, these pamphlets have Kuomintang origin and, therefore, it cannot be that they can be taken as a Communist or pro-Communist or Naxalite activity.

SHRI PILOO MODI : How does he know that it has Kuomintang origin? I have grave doubts about his capacity to know the origin.

12.33 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
S. Q. NO. 640 DATED 22-6-71

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister of Railways, Shri Hanumanthaiya has written to me saying that he had read out the answer to Q. No. 643 instead of the one to Q. No. 640. Of course, I have seen both these questions and their answers, and I find that the answer 'No' fits in very well for both these questions. Anyway, if the hon. Minister wants to rectify it, he can do it. Would he like to do it now or later?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : (Alipore) : The reply that he gave was just in one word, namely 'No'. That can apply only to question No. 643 and not to Q. No. 640.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : I made it clear in that letter that I had heard it as Q. No. 643. As they say there is slip of the tongue, there may be slip of hearing also. It was not that I deliberately did it. I heard it like that, and, therefore, I had read out the answer to Q. No. 643.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour was also closed at that time.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : When I heard it, I construed it like that.

MR. SPEAKER : He can make it up next time. We shall put the proper reply of the hon. Minister under Q. No. 640 and not the one that be guessed and read out ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Yes.

12.34 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MYSORE HOUSING BOARD (AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : On behalf of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit.

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mysore Housing Board (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 61 in the Mysore Gazette dated the 27th February, 1971, under section 75 of the Mysore Housing Board Act, 1962 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [Placed in Library See No. L. T.-181/71]

MYSORE COURT FEES AND SUITS VALUATION (AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : I beg to

lay on the Table a copy of the Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 257 in the Mysore Gazette dated the 27th August 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 78 of the Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958, read with clause (c) (vi) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.-462/71]

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (DEFENCE SERVICES) AND CIVIL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports under article 151 (1) of the Constitution :—

(i) Report (Hindi version) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Appropriation Accounts of the Central Government (Defence Services) for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.-490/71]

(ii) Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Appropriation Accounts of the Central Government (Civil) for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.-491/71.]

(2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services, for the year 1969-70 and Commercial Appendix thereto (Hindi version). [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.-492/71.]

(3) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts Civil, for the year 1969-70 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.-493/71.]

12.35 hrs.

MOTION RE : APPOINTMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENTS TO ELECTION LAW

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : I beg to move ;

"That the question of amendments to election Law in the context of the debates in the Lok Sabha in the course of supplementaries to Starred Question No. 580 answered on the 25th August, 1970, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses, for examination and report with instructions to report within one month;

That the Committee shall consist of 15 Members, 10 from this House to be nominated by the Speaker and 5 from the Rajya Sabha to be nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha ;

That the Speaker, if he agrees to be a member of the Committee, shall be the Chairman of the Committee; otherwise, the Speaker may nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman ;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

That in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

That the House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 5 members nominated to the Joint Committee by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER : This is exactly the same Resolution as we had in the last Lok Sabha. I considered the matter. I think the Speaker should not be a member of this Committee. Many controversial matters might arise and it might be embarrassing for the Speaker to be its Chairman. If you allow me, I would like to be out of it and we may delete the reference to the Speaker there.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गुवाियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम तो यह चाहते थे कि चुनाव-कानून में संशोधन पर विचार करने के लिए जो समिति बने, उसका निर्माण आप करें। युनाइटेड किंगडम में यह परम्परा है कि वहाँ के स्पीकर इस तरह की समिति गठित करते हैं—वह स्पीकर कमेटी होती है—, स्पीकर उसके अध्यक्ष होते हैं और वह चुनाव-कानून में गहराई

से जाकर विचार करती है। जब श्री संजीव रेड्डी लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष थे, तो इस तरह का सुझाव स्वर्गीय श्री गोविन्द मेनन ने स्वीकार भी किया था। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार ने सदन में जो वचन दिया था, वह उससे मुकर गई है। इस कमेटी का रूप अलग होगा। हम चाहते हैं कि आप इस कमेटी में रहें।

मेरा एक और भी संशोधन है। इस कमेटी को एक महीने में अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करने के लिए कहने का अर्थ यह है कि विधि मंत्रालय चुनाव कानून में संशोधन करने के बारे में गम्भीर नहीं है। इस समय संसद की बैठक हो रही है। सब संसद-सदस्य उसकी कार्यवाहियों में व्यस्त हैं। मुझे डर है कि कमेटी का कोरम भी पूरा नहीं होगा। कमेटी एक महीने के भीतर सारे चुनाव-कानून का अध्ययन करके अपनी रिपोर्ट दे सके, इसकी सम्भावना नहीं है। इसलिए इस कमेटी का कार्य-काल बढ़ाया जाये और कमेटी अगले सत्र के पहले दिन अपनी रिपोर्ट दे।

अगर कमेटी में लोक सभा की सदस्य संख्या केवल दस रखी जायेगी, तो सभी प्रमुख गुटों को भी प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिल सकेगा। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि लोक सभा के सदस्यों की संख्या बीस होनी चाहिए, जिससे लोकसभा के सभी दलों को कमेटी में प्रतिनिधित्व मिल सके। आप इस कमेटी की अध्यक्षता करें, ताकि कमेटी गहराई से चुनाव-कानून में संशोधन के बारे में विचार कर सके। इस बारे में इलैक्शन कमीशन ने भी रिपोर्ट दी है। मध्यावधि चुनाव में हमारा अपना भी अनुभव है। हम चाहते हैं कि चुनाव कानून में उचित संशोधन किये जायें, लेकिन यह काम एक महीने में होना सम्भव नहीं है। इसके लिए समय बढ़ाना चाहिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have a few amendments to suggest. As for the time, instead of 'with instructions to report within one month' we should say that the time may be extended as and when required.

Then the Committee should consist of more

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

members. It should be twenty from this House. There I support Shri Vajpayee. The representation should be on the basis of the respective strength of the parties in this House so that every party is fully represented.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I have no objection in principle to increasing the number to 14 and 7. That was the position in the last Committee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begu-sarai): But elections are more a matter of concern for the Lok Sabha members.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: We can have 14 from this House and 7 from the other House. We are willing to accept whatever is acceptable to the House. My suggestion is 14 and 7 which will be sufficiently representative and will not be unwieldy also, subject to what the House feels. We have no objection to increase the number of members to 14 and 7.

SHRI S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajanj): I want 20 and 10.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: There can be no objection in principle for giving more time also, but the reason for fixing one month is this. The Election Commission has made very exhaustive recommendations with regard to amendments to various provisions of the Representation of the People Act. The Election Commission, in fact, has been pressing us that this should be brought in the form of a Bill before the House as early as possible, so that the law may apply to the elections to the Assemblies to be held in 1972. If the Committee is not able to finish the work within one month, it can ask for more time and it can be granted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let him accept my suggestion regarding time also.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It would be difficult for Members to give time and concentrated attention to such an important measure because we will all be concerned with Demands for Grants etc.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not want any party to go unrepresented in the Committee because it is a matter which involves each and every political party in the country.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: In the last Lok Sabha, an assurance was given by my predecessor, and even by the predecessor to him, that before a Bill was brought before the

House, a committee of the House would go into the question. Hence it has to go to the Committee. The only insistence is that it should come before the House as early as possible, so that it can be given effect to in the coming elections to the Assemblies.

MR. SPEAKER: Its boils down to this. He has agreed to increase the number of members to 14 and 7. He has also said that the time can be extended. But so far as I am concerned, I have considered and re-considered it. I do not want to be Chairman of this Committee. I hope you will kindly excuse me. I do not want to enter into any controversial matters.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli): Does it mean that they did not consult you? *

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): It cannot be sudden. The matter was first brought up on 25th August, 1970.

MR. SPEAKER: I have considered it very carefully. Suppose some report comes and there are dissenting minutes.

I am a party to a certain decision. They come. I am sitting here as the Speaker. The report would be presented to the House. I have considered all that. The instances Shri Vajpayee gave were about other things in the British House of Commons, not over the Bills. They relate to delimitation of constituencies, disqualification of members and not legislation, because legislation will come before the House and will put me in an embarrassing position. I think we shall amend it up to 'otherwise'. In the third para, "that the Speaker, if he agrees to be a member of the Committee shall be the Chairman of the Committee; otherwise" up to this we delete. You may merely say, "the Speaker may nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Unless this Committee is fully representative of all the political parties, it will serve no purpose. If you confine the number to 14 for the Lok Sabha, I am afraid it will not be sufficient. That is why I support what Shri Shibban Lal Saxena has said, that the number should be raised to 20 and 10, to make a total of 30, to have as many parties represented as possible. It is very important; let us make a short-cut.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : On the last occasion, if I remember right, the number was 14 and 7 which was accepted. If the membership is 21 both the Houses put together can represent all the parties. Ultimately it is nomination of members by the Speaker. I cannot give any further assurance. The Speaker will take care about the interests that are to be represented.

MR. SPEAKER : That too will be a big headache for me. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The division of the membership should not be on the basis of the strength here because it is a question of amending the election law. The ruling party should not claim that they should get representation according to their strength. Otherwise the other parties will not get proper representation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is your ruling on this—20 and 10; otherwise it will give you headache.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the number is concerned, it is 14 from this House and seven to be nominated. That will be amended accordingly. The earlier part in para 3 is deleted and the latter part is retained. Report is to be made within one month. Minister has given the assurance that the time should be extended if needs be. (*Interruptions*). It comes to the same thing. It will be of no use if report is not applied to the coming elections.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The report has to be considered by the Government and a Bill will have to be framed and the House will have to consider that Bill. How can the Bill be considered during this session? To prescribe one month is ridiculous.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : With all respect to the hon. Members I may point out that in case the committee is not in a position to finish the work, they can ask for more time. But surely the intention is to have their report. If that is the intention, at that time if the need arises, the question of extending the time can certainly be considered. Nobody wants to scuttle it without a report of the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : These are the changes to the motion moved by Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary. In the second para, instead of 15 members it will be 21 members, 14 from this House and 7 from the other House. Then, there is the deletion of the earlier part as I

have mentioned earlier, that is "The Speaker, if he agrees".....up to "otherwise". With this deletion, and with the consequential amendment in the last paragraph—seven Members will be nominated—and the report to be made within one month, I shall put the motion, mentioned against item No. 7, as amended.

The question is :

"That the question of amendments to election law in the context of the debates in the Lok Sabha in the course of supplementaries to Starred Question No. 580 answered on the 25th August, 1970, he referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses for examination and report with instructions to report within one month ;

That the Committee shall consist of 21 Members, 14 from this House to be nominated by the Speaker and 7 from the Rajya Sabha to be nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha ;

That the Speaker shall nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman ;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

That in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

That the House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 7 members nominated to the Joint Committee by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha".

The motion, as amended, was adopted.

12.51 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DELHI SIKH GURDWARAS (MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE ; AND DELHI SIKH GURDWARAS (MANAGEMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER : We now take up items 8 and 9 together. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to move the resolution.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the time allotted ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no lunch hour from today. I have already forewarned yesterday that we will continue to sit during the coming one month, without having any lunch hour. (Interruption)

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : For one month we are going to sit without lunch, and yet the Minister wants the report within one month.

MR. SPEAKER : We can utilise the night also if you like. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : The dividing line between hunger and anger is very thin. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing wrong. You are quite free at night.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प पेश करता हूँ :

“यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 20 मई, 1971 को प्रख्यापित दिल्ली सिख गुरुद्वारा (प्रबन्ध) अध्यादेश, 1971 (1971 का अध्यादेश संख्या 9) का अनुमोदन करती है।”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अध्यादेश 20 मई को जारी किया गया था। संसद की बैठक 24 मई से आरम्भ होने वाली थी। यदि सरकार संसद की बैठक के लिए रुक जाती तो कोई आसमान नहीं टूट जाता। वर्तमान सरकार में यह प्रवृत्ति दिखाई देती है कि वह अध्यादेशों के द्वारा राज्य करना चाहती है। एक विशेष परिस्थिति में अध्यादेश जारी करने का अधिकार राष्ट्रपति को दिया गया है। किन्तु उस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए।

इस अध्यादेश के सम्बन्ध में मेरी एक वैधानिक आपत्ति भी है। यह अध्यादेश जब जारी किया गया तो इसके बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन से सलाह नहीं ली गई। दिल्ली में एक एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल है जिसमें जनता के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि दिल्ली का प्रशासन चलाते हैं। दिल्ली की एक मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल है जो स्थानान्तरित विषयों पर कानून बनाने का अधिकार रखती है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि आप पार्लियामेंट द्वारा पारित दिल्ली एडमि-

निस्ट्रेशन, 1966 के अनुच्छेद 22 को देखें तो आप इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि इस तरह का अध्यादेश जारी करने से पहले दिल्ली की मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल से विचार विमर्श किया जाना चाहिए था। मैं अनुच्छेद 22 को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

“Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Metropolitan Council shall have the right to discuss and make recommendations with respect to the following matters in so far as they relate to Delhi, viz.,

- (a) proposals for undertaking legislation with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, in so far as any such matter is applicable in relation to Union Territory, hereinafter referred to as the State List and Concurrent List.”

श्री गोखले हार्ड कोर्ट के जज रह चुके हैं, वे विधिवेत्ता हैं, कानून के ज्ञाता हैं, उन्हें यह स्वीकार करना होगा कि अध्यादेश जारी करने से पहले दिल्ली की मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल को विचार विनिमय का अवसर न देने के कारण यह अध्यादेश वैध नहीं कहा जा सकता। मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल के अधिकारों का विवरण इस संसद ने तय किया है। इस संसद ने निश्चित किया है कि कानून-करेंट लिस्ट के बारे में, स्टेट लिस्ट के बारे में दिल्ली की मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल विचार करेगी और अपनी सिफारिशें देगी। लेकिन अगर सरकार पहले से निर्णय ले लेगी, किसी विषय पर अध्यादेश जारी कर देगी और अध्यादेश को एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर कानून का रूप लेना चाहिए, इस आधार पर संसद में कानून पेश करेगी तो दिल्ली मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल से विचार विनिमय करने के लिए समय नहीं रहेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस मामले में दिल्ली मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल की उपेक्षा क्यों की गई। विधि मंत्री यह नहीं कह सकते कि जहां तक गुरुद्वारों के प्रबन्ध का प्रश्न है वह एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल का प्रश्न नहीं है। मैं उनका ध्यान दिल्ली के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर श्री ए० एन० झा द्वारा जारी किए गए एक नोटिफिकेशन

की और दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस नोटिफिकेशन में ला ऐंड जुडिशियल कमेटी के अन्तर्गत यह लिखा हुआ है :

"charitable endowments, Muslim wakfs, Sikh Gurdwaras and temples"

ये विषय दिल्ली प्रशासन को स्थानान्तरित कर दिए गए हैं। इन विषयों के बारे में अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कदम उठायेगी तो उसे दिल्ली प्रशासन से सलाह करनी चाहिए। यह सलाह नहीं की गई है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे भी चाहूँगा कि आप इस कानूनी मुद्दे पर अपना फैसला दें। दिल्ली मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल से बिचार विनिमय किए बिना यह अध्यादेश जारी करना और इस अध्यादेश को कानून का रूप देने के लिए यहां विधेयक लाना इस पार्लियामेंट द्वारा पारित किए गए कानून के खिलाफ है और मैं नहीं समझता पार्लियामेंट कोई गैर कानूनी काम करना चाहेगी। इस मामले को अगर अदालत में चुनौती दी गई तो यह सदन और अध्यक्ष महोदय आप कठिनाई में पड़ सकते हैं।

15 hrs.

प्रश्न यह है कि अध्यादेश जारी करने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी? जो विधेयक पेश किया गया है उसके उद्देश्यों में कहा गया है कि शीश-गंज गुरुद्वारे को लेकर संघर्ष प्रारम्भ हो गया। कुछ लोगों ने उसपर जबर्दस्ती कब्जा कर लिया। दर्शन करने वाले भीतर नहीं जा सके और गुरुद्वारा हथियारबन्द लोगों के कब्जे में आ गया। लेकिन यह स्थिति पहली बार तो पैदा नहीं हुई है। 10 जनवरी, 1971 को इसी तरह की विषम परिस्थिति पैदा हुई थी, केवल शीशगंज गुरुद्वारा नहीं, गुरुद्वारा रकाबगंज पर भी सशस्त्र लोगों ने हमला करके कब्जा कर लिया था लेकिन उस समय पुलिस ने हस्तक्षेप किया और जिन्होंने अनधिकृत अवैध कब्जा किया था उनके चुंगल से गुरुद्वारा मुक्त कर दिया। गुरुद्वारे का प्रबंध फिर से यहां की गुरुद्वारे प्रबंधक कमेटी को सौंप दिया गया 10 जनवरी को जब शीशगंज और रकाबगंज गुरुद्वारा साहब

पर हथियारबंद लोगों ने कब्जा किया था तब कोई अध्यादेश जारी नहीं किया गया था।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ उस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया; और अगर उस समय कदम नहीं उठाया तो क्या इस समय चार दिन के लिए जब संसद की बैठक होने वाली थी क्या सरकार रुक नहीं सकती थी? मेरा आरोप है कि इस बार कदम उठाने का कारण राजनीतिक है। परिस्थितियां 6 मई को भी वही थीं जो 10 जनवरी को थीं। हथियार बन्द लोग उपद्रव करने पर अमादा थे। लेकिन 10 जनवरी को सरकार ने हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया क्योंकि सरकार लोकसभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव में अपने दल के लिए सिख बन्धुओं के वोटों की आशा कर रही थी और इसलिए गुरुद्वारे खाली करा लिये गये, गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी को सौंप दिये गये। 6 मई को भी यही तरीका अपनाया जा सकता था। लेकिन इस के बीच में एक घटना हो गयी थी 2 मई को दिल्ली कोर-पोरेशन के चुनाव थे और उसमें सिख बन्धुओं ने जैसा कांग्रेस का लोक सभा में समर्थन किया था वैसा नहीं किया। उन्होंने लोक सभा के चुनाव में कांग्रेस को जो समर्थन दिया था उसे वापस ले लिया। जगह जगह कांग्रेस के विरोध में मत डाले। और इसलिए सरकार ने अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया। गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी को गुरुद्वारों के प्रबन्ध से हटा दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, विधि मंत्री कह सकते हैं कि 17 मई को हाई कोर्ट ने जो फैसला दिया है हमने उसके अनुसार काम किया है। लेकिन हाई कोर्ट के फैसले में एक विकल्प यह भी बताया गया था कि सरकार दूसरा तरीका अपनाये और उस तरीके का हाई कोर्ट ने हवाला भी दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ वह तरीका क्यों नहीं अपनाया गया? मैं हाई कोर्ट के निर्णय का एक हिस्सा उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"If that is not done in the context and do not resolve the differences the possible remedy may be to bring in the needed

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

legislation so that the interests of the general public who are the beneficiaries of these trusts can be protected”.

यह हाई कोर्ट की सलाह थी। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो परस्पर विरोधी दावे करने वाले पक्ष थे उनको एक साथ लाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हाई कोर्ट के निर्णय के अनुसार इस बात की भी कोशिश नहीं की कि जो हाई कोर्ट ने दूसरा विकल्प सुझाया था उसका आचरण करें। मैं उसको उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ श्री गोखले के वक्तव्य का यह एक अंश है :

“चूँकि दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 की धारा 92 के अधीन उचित रूप से लाये गये वाद द्वारा विवाद के निपटारे का जो विकल्प व्यक्त किया था वह सिद्ध समुदाय में विद्यमान तनावपूर्ण वातावरण में उपयुक्त नहीं समझा गया।”

हाई कोर्ट के निर्णय पर सरकार ने अपनी टिप्पणी दी। हाई कोर्ट ने एक ओर तरिका सुझाया था मगर सरकार ने कहा इस से तनाव दूर नहीं होगा। तनाव दूर होगा या नहीं इस पर हाई कोर्ट भी विचार कर सकता था। उसने किया था। लेकिन सरकार गुरुद्वारों के प्रबन्धक में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहती थी इसलिये उसने यह अध्यादेश जारी किया। गुरुद्वारों में गड़बड़ चले कोई इसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। गुरुद्वारों के धन का दुरुपयोग किया जाय इसकी निन्दा करनी होगी। और इसी लिए पंजाब में एक गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्ध के लिए कानून बना हुआ है। उस कानून के अनुसार दिल्ली में भी कानून बनाया जा सकता था। दिल्ली में कानून बनाने का विचार हो रहा है, और मुझे जानकारी है कि गृह मंत्रालय के जॉइंट सेक्रेटरी, श्री ए० एन० पांडे ने 14 अप्रैल को दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल को एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें यह कहा गया था आप कानून बनायें, दिल्ली मेट्रोपालिटन काउन्सिल उस पर विचार करें और फिर संसद उस कानून को पारित कर सकती है। लेकिन जो जल्दबाजी की गयी उसका कारण राजनीतिक था।

और आप देखें दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए जो सदस्य मनोनीत किये गये हैं वह सब सत्तारूढ़ दल से संबंधित हैं। सरदार जोगेन्द्र सिंह, हमारे मित्र हैं, मगर बहराइच से आते हैं। दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों से उनका क्या सम्बन्ध है? वह बोर्ड के चेयरमैन हैं। वह कांग्रेस के सम्मानित सदस्य हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़ी मुश्किल में पढ़ गये आप। आपकी पालियामेंट के मेम्बर ही हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेम्बर हैं तो क्या हुआ। हैं तो कांग्रेसी। संसद में हैं इसीलिये सम्मानित सदस्य कह रहा हूँ।

दूसरे सदस्य हैं सरदार रणजीत सिंह जी, जो संगरूर के हैं। उनका भी दिल्ली से दूर का सम्बन्ध नहीं है। वह भी लोक सभा के चुनाव में पराजित हो चुके हैं और पराजित हुए थे सरदारनी निरलेप कौर से। मैं उनकी तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ उन्होंने हथियार बन्दों का नेतृत्व करके शीशगंज गुरुद्वारे पर कब्जा कर लिया। मगर एक ओर से कब्जा करने वाली सरदार निरलेप कौर और दूसरी ओर उनसे पराजित होने वाले सरदार रणजीत सिंह हैं जो बोर्ड में शामिल हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों को सरदार मत कहिये। एक सरदारनी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपका यह सुझाव मुझे स्वीकार है।

तीसरे सदस्य हैं सरदार प्रीतम सिंह। वह भी कांग्रेस से संबंधित हैं। वह पंजाब की कांग्रेस पार्टी के जो नेता मेजर हरिन्दर सिंह के दामाद होते हैं। चौथे सदस्य दिल्ली के भाई मोहन सिंह हैं जो दिल्ली नगरपालिका में सरकार द्वारा नामजद हैं। एक टिकका जगजीत सिंह बेदी हैं, ओ मुझे बताया गया है पुराने महलों की परम्परा में हैं, जिनके चंगुल से गुरुद्वारे मुक्त करने की सड़ाई, आजादी की लड़ाई का एक हिस्सा बनी थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बोर्ड में जी

नियुक्तियों को गई हैं वे नियुक्तियाँ क्या अपने दल के लोगों को पुरस्कृत करने के लिए की गयी हैं ? क्या कोई भी गैर-कांग्रेसी नहीं मिला जो इस बोर्ड में लिया जा सकता था ? क्या बोर्ड में नियुक्तियाँ करने से पहले दिल्ली प्रशासन से सलाह नहीं ली जा सकती थी ? क्या यह आवश्यक है बोर्ड का चेयरमैन दिल्ली से बाहर का एक व्यक्ति बनाया जाता ? बोर्ड की सदस्यता इस बात को सिद्ध करती है कि गुरुद्वारों में राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए यह अध्यादेश लाया गया, इस तरह का बोर्ड बनाया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पंजाब का गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्ध ऐक्ट है उसको पूरा का पूरा दिल्ली में लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है । क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है ? सिख कौन है इसकी परिभाषा बदली जा रही है । बोर्ड के सदस्य कौन होंगे, उनमें कौन सी योग्यता होनी चाहिए इसमें भी परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है । अध्यक्ष जी, आप स्वयं उसी महान धर्म को मानने वाले हैं जिसने इस देश को संकट के काल में बचाया, हिन्दू समाज की तलवार के रूप में खड़ा रहा । आप भी उन 10 गुरुओं में श्रद्धा करने वाले हैं जिनके चरणों में हमारा मस्तक आदर से नत होता है । लेकिन हम यह चाहेंगे कि गुरुद्वारों के प्रबन्ध के लिये जो कमेटी बने उसमें ऐसे लोग रहें जो सिख धर्म के ज्ञाता हों, जो उसमें निष्ठा रखने वाले हों ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ :

“The Board shall consist of five members being citizens of India”.

यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वह दिल्ली का रहने वाला हो । गुरुद्वारे दिल्ली में है, गुरुद्वारा में जाने वाले दिल्ली में रहते हैं । प्रबन्ध मगर दिल्ली से बाहर के लोगों के हाथ में सौंपा जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह व्यवस्था क्यों की

गई । यह सभी भारतीय नागरिक हैं । किन्तु क्या दिल्ली में गुरुद्वारों का प्रबन्ध ठीक करने वाले लोग नहीं हैं । क्या दिल्ली की जनता पर सत्तारूढ़ दल का विश्वास नहीं रहा ?

लेकिन मैं दूसरी बात कर रहा हूँ :

“to be nominated by the Central Govt. from among persons having knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely, social service, public affairs, management of public institutions, finance or law”.

यह कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि वह गुरुधर्म में, सिख धर्म में विश्वास रखने वाला हो, गुरुओं के प्रति निष्ठा रखने वाला हो, गुरुवाणी को समझने वाला हो । यह व्यवस्था पंजाब के ऐक्ट में की गई है । मैंने जितना पढ़ा है उतना ही बतला सकता हूँ ।

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : बाकी भी बतलाइये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बाकी आपके लिए छोड़ता हूँ ।

मैं समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि पंजाब के ऐक्ट को, जो सरकार द्वारा बनाया गया, ज्यों का त्यों दिल्ली में लागू करने में क्या कठिनाईयाँ थीं ? सिख कौन होगा, इसकी परिभाषा बदली गई । उस परिभाषा को बदलने का कारण क्या है ? बोर्ड के सदस्यों की योग्यता क्या होगी, इसमें भी परिवर्तन किया गया । इस परिवर्तन का आधार क्या है ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि गुरुद्वारों का प्रबन्ध ठीक से चले, लेकिन गुरुद्वारों को राजनीति का अखाड़ा बनाना, सत्तारूढ़ व्यक्तियों को उसका प्रबन्ध करने वाले संचालन बोर्ड में डालना यह सिख धर्म में हस्तक्षेप माना जा सकता है । इसकी गम्भीर प्रतिक्रिया हो सकती है । मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस तरह की गनती न करे ।

मैं आखिरी बात कह कर समाप्त कर दूँगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि बिल के क्लॉज 2 के पाट (बी) को देख लीजिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह तो सिख की डेफिनिशन के सम्बन्ध में है । उसके बारे में भी मेरी शिकायत है । डेफिनिशन में गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक ऐक्ट की पूरी डेफिनिशन नहीं ली गई ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दिल्ली में रहने का कुछ फायदा तो हो ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह दिल्ली या पंजाब का सवाल नहीं है, गुरुद्वारों के प्रबन्ध का सवाल है । क्या विधि मंत्री इस स्थिति में हैं कि बतला सकें कि चुनाव के आधार पर गुरुद्वारों का प्रबन्ध करने की कमेटी का निर्माण दिल्ली में कब होगा ? यह जो ऐक्ट लाया जा रहा है वह निर्वाचन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं करता । यह सरकार द्वारा नामजद बोर्ड को लोगों के ऊपर थोपता है । क्या गुरुद्वारों का प्रबन्ध सिख धर्म के मानने वाले लोगों के मतदान से नहीं चलना चाहिए ? क्या बोर्ड में नियुक्त होने वाले दिल्ली के सिखों के विश्वास प्राप्त व्यक्ति नहीं होने चाहिये ? यह नामजदगी कब तक चलेगी ? विधि मंत्री आश्वासन दें कि तीन महीनों के भीतर चुनाव कराये जायेंगे, और जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित मतदाताओं द्वारा निर्वाचित बोर्ड को गुरुद्वारों का प्रबन्ध सौंप दिया जायेगा । विधेयक में इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, इससे आशंका दृढ़ होती है कि सरकार ने केवल राजनीतिक कारणों से हस्तक्षेप कर रही है, बल्कि गुरुद्वारों पर अपना शिकंजा बनाये रखना चाहती है । और मतदाताओं को चुनाव से वंचित करना चाहती है । यह चीज असन्तोष पैदा करने वाली है और इसका निराकरण होना चाहिए ।

मैं चाहूंगा कि विधि मंत्री महोदय सभी मुद्दों का सफाई से उत्तर दें । प्रश्न केवल इस सदन तक ही सीमित नहीं है । इस प्रश्न के साथ लाखों लोगों की भावनाएं जुड़ी हैं । उन

भावनाओं को सन्तुष्ट करने वाला और समाधानकारक उत्तर देना आवश्यक है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"This House disapproves of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Management) Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 20th May, 1971."

The hon. Minister may now move the Bill.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने एक कांस्टिट्यूशनल प्वाइंट उठाया था । मैं चाहूंगा कि आप निर्णय दे दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें तो कोर्ट ही निर्णय देगा, मैं कैसे दूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या पार्लियामेंट अपने बनाये हुए कानून का उल्लंघन कर सकती है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. I can give some ruling on procedural matter. This is something on which you can go to the High Court.

आप मुझ से हाई कोर्ट का काम लेना चाहते हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं तो आपको सुप्रीम कोर्ट से भी बड़ा समझता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुप्रीम कोर्ट मानने पर कहीं मैं आपके खिलाफ फैसला न दे दूँ ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप वे देंगे तो हम मान लेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा न करें । यह कोर्ट का काम है ।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the better management of certain Sikh Gurdwaras and Gurdwara property, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I would, with your permission, make a brief statement as to why this Bill has been brought before the House. As the House knows in June an Ordinance was promulgated by the President under Article 123 of the Constitution and it is to replace that Ordinance that the present Bill has been brought before the House. The circumstances which actuated the promulgation of the Ordinance at the time are probably fresh in the minds of those people who are in Delhi—most Members of the House.

A very tricky situation had developed and there were particularly three reasons why it was thought necessary that some emergent measure to pass a law for the management of the secular affairs of the gurdwaras in the Union territory of Delhi ought to be passed. A factual statement of what was the actual situation existing at that time would clarify why it was necessary to pass such legislation.

In this Union territory there are 13 gurdwaras. They are being managed by, what was called, the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Delhi. This committee consisted partly of elected members and partly of nominated members. This committee had come into existence in 1961. Certain persons, mostly of the community concerned, had shown their dissatisfaction with the committee and the matter was taken to court. But before the matter was taken to court, there was an arbitrator appointed to nominate the entire body of the committee. As a result of the arbitrator's decision the committee came into existence. This was disapproved by some people in the community and the matter was taken to court. The Additional District and Sessions Judge declared the constitution of the committee to be invalid in April 1967. This really created a vacuum because the committee was declared to be invalid.

But the matter did not rest there. In the meanwhile there were persistent demands and agitations accompanying the demands that fresh elections to the committee should be held without delay and that the management of the gurdwaras should be overhauled.

Then, two precise incidents occurred. One was on the 10th January, 1971.

MR. SPEAKER: The election was by the members of that society.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: When there was a dispute, an arbitrator was appointed and the arbitrator nominated this committee about which there was dissatisfaction. The matter went to court.

MR. SPEAKER: He also raised this question. This committee came into existence as a result of the Sikh Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee under the Societies Registration Act.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: That is what I was about to mention. There was a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, which was called the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Delhi. Certain persons were not satisfied with the constitution of the committee by this society. One group was satisfied but the other was not satisfied. There was compromise between the two disputants and an arbitrator was appointed. The arbitrator was given the power to nominate the entire body of the committee. Then a 19-member committee was nominated by the arbitrator. This was challenged in a court of law. First the matter was before the Additional District and Sessions Judge. In April 1967 this committee, nominated by the arbitrator, was declared invalid by him.

Now, before I go to the final stage of the litigation, because the matter ultimately went to the High Court, I would like to mention two particular incidents which occurred and which are relevant to the discussion of the question as to why emergent legislation was necessary.

On the 10th January, 1971, some members of the Gurdwara Reform **Morcha Front** formed in Delhi by Shrimati Nirlep Kaur, a former MP, went to Gurdwara Sisganj and Gurdwara Bangla Sahib, took the Sevadars of both the places by surprise and succeeded in taking possession of these religious shrines. They were dislodged by the police and it was hoped that such an incident would not repeat. But an incident did repeat and that was on 6th May, 1971, where again Gurdwara Sisganj was forcibly occupied by a group of Sikhs including some women. The closure of Gurdwara Sisganj, apart from the inconvenience it caused to a large number of Sikh devotees, created a serious law and order situation. All efforts to restore normalcy had failed. There

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was deep resentment in the Sikh community at the happenings in the Gurdwara and there was a persistent demand that some positive action should be taken by the Government to see that these incidents did not occur. This has reference particularly to the question raised by the hon. Member as to why when these incidents occurred no steps were taken in January and why they were taken later on. I consider it a relevant question and I have got a very positive and relevant answer to that also. The matter had gone to the High Court. There were several appeals and other proceedings pending in the High Court. The same question and, particularly, the question as to whether the constitution of the Committee by the Arbitrator was valid or not was a matter for the court to decide. If the President had stepped in with the Ordinance, it could have been reasonably argued that the whole matter was before the court and that the court was going to consider whether the committee nominated by the Arbitrator was valid or not. The Government could have been criticised that in order to forestall the decision of the Court, the Government was doing something by stepping in and recommending the promulgation of the Ordinance.

As you will find, when the matter went to the Delhi High Court on the 17th May, 1971, the High Court had pronounced its judgment and had expressly mentioned in the judgment that they also desired that this internecine quarrel between two sections of the community was not desirable and, therefore, they took all efforts to see that there was an amicable settlement reached between the contestant parties. But their efforts failed.

With your permission, Sir, I may point out that the High Court recommended either of the two courses which the High Court considered should be taken by the Government so that these difficulties would not arise. Now, it is no doubt true that one of the alternatives was an alternative to which the hon. Member referred, namely, an alternative of starting proceedings under Section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code. If I may read out a paragraph from the High Court judgment—it is a very short paragraph—it says:

“...we have to recall that in regard to the great public interest involved, we en-

deavoured to bring about settlement between the contestants in this case. But we did not meet with success. We are unable to work out any solution in the altered situation arising subsequently to the suit chiefly because of the shifting attitude of the parties. On the other hand, we feel that the solution to the dispute affecting such a large number of religious and charitable institutions could be attempted by court only in a properly framed suit under Section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code. If this is not done and the contestants do not resolve their differences, a possible remedy may be to bring the needed legislation so that the interest of general public who are beneficiaries of the Trust can be protected.”

Naturally, the whole underlying idea was that the beneficiaries of the Trust, their interests, should be protected. Now, everyone who is connected with proceedings in the Court knows that the proceedings under Section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code will be protected proceedings. If the situation which had arisen in the Gurdwaras in Delhi, because of the incidents that had occurred, was to be prevented, something emergent had to be done. The High Court was naturally not concerned with the Law and order situation. It had concern with the legality of the appointment of the committee. They, naturally, made two possible alternatives. But when the Government had to consider either of the two alternatives, the Government had to consider not only the legality of the matter but also the practical aspect which had arisen, namely, the law and order situation. In regard to law and order situation, it was impossible to consider to go in for proceedings under Section 92 which every one knows will be protected proceedings and the situation did not permit such protected proceedings to go on until the proceedings came to an end and, in the meanwhile, allowed the situation which had arisen in those two days to deteriorate further in the Gurdwaras of Delhi. Therefore, while the Government considered, with great respect, the recommendations of the Delhi High Court, the Government had to consider an alternative which the Delhi High Court itself had recommended, namely, in order that the beneficiaries of the Trust should not suffer, the Govern-

ment should undertake a legislation. It was felt, under the circumstances which were prevailing that the only alternative was to take adequate steps by promulgating an Ordinance as the situation had become emergent. It could not be just said that the High Court was seized of the matter. As I said, on the 14th May, the High Court had also delivered the judgment. The last incident occurred on the 6th May. In spite of the situation prevailing, the Government waited for the High Court judgment to come and, after the High Court judgment came, after considering the recommendations of the High Court, the Government decided to promulgate an Ordinance in the background of the situation as was existing at that time.

Sir, I may say that three main grievances were made. One was that the Committee was mismanaging the affairs of Gurdwaras to the detriment of the beneficiaries of the Trust concerned.

The other one was the law and order situation to which I have already referred.

And the third one was the circumstances which developed in such a way that emergent action became necessary and this is what promoted the Government to take immediate steps on the day the ordinance was promulgated. The hon. Member has referred to some points I would refer to. For example, what was said was that no reference was made, no consultation was made with the Metropolitan Council. Now, in fact, it is that consultation was not made for the first time. A fact which the hon. Member perhaps forgot to mention and which he will remember is that at the material time the Metropolitan Council was not in session. If at all any consultation was obligatory—I say it is not—but, assuming that it is obligatory, the Metropolitan Council was not in session at that time and extra-ordinary powers are given to the President under Sec. 123 not to wait even for the Parliament to go into session and to pass an Ordinance when Parliament is not in session if the circumstances so required. I don't think that anybody would construe the law to mean that even to meet emergent circumstances, the President should not promulgate an ordinance because the Metropolitan Council was not in session.

S R I ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But

you could have consulted the Executive Council.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I am coming to that. I have noted that argument of the hon. Member and I will endeavour to reply to that. Why did we not consult the Executive Council? Why did you not consult the other authorities there?

The hon. Member is relying on the provisions of the law which I have considered and studied to the best of my ability. Particular reference was made to Sec. 22 of the Delhi Administration Act 1966. Having read it over and over again and having considered the provisions of the law, with respect to the hon. Member, I would say that he has misunderstood the true meaning and intent of this provision. The provision does not contemplate any consultation with the Metropolitan Council being obligatory. It does not make it a condition precedent, either on Parliament or on President that before promulgation of an Ordinance consultation with the Metropolitan Council must be done without which no legislation can be undertaken. That is not the effect of the provisions to which the hon. Member has referred. The provision simply says that it gives a right to the Metropolitan Council to discuss the various matters which are mentioned in Clause (a), in which this matter also undoubtedly falls. The right to discuss and make recommendations is undoubtedly given to the Metropolitan Council. Even after the Ordinance was passed and there was considerable time before this Bill came and if the Metropolitan Council was really serious about making suggestions regarding the Ordinance, I wonder why this right which was given to the Metropolitan Council to make recommendations and suggestions, was not exercised.

Perhaps the Metropolitan Council was waiting for somebody to move it and, in a matter which pertains to its own responsibility, it does not make any initiative and make any recommendation until the Bill is passed and only for the purpose of criticising it. I am told and I read in the Press that some resolution was passed yesterday in the Metropolitan Council, only complaining about the failure to consult it. But, no positive suggestions, no positive recommendations on the Bill were made by the Metropolitan Council. The law gives them

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the power. They have not exercised it and for which surely the Metropolitan Council cannot blame the President or this Government which ultimately did this in order to meet an emergent situation.

I would also invite the hon. Member's attention to the fact that even in the Union Territories where there is a legislature, the Parliament's power to pass legislation remains untouched. As the hon. Member would be aware, the Government of Union Territories Act, particularly, Sec. 18 gives power to the legislatures. Here, there is no legislature in the Union Territory of Delhi. But, even when there is a legislature in a Union Territory, sub-clause (2) of Sec. 18 of the Government of Union Territories Act provides that :

"Nothing in Sub-section (1) shall derogate from the powers conferred on the Parliament by the Constitution to make laws with respect to any matter for a Union Territory or any part thereof."

Therefore, the Parliament has been given supervening powers over all the powers even with respect to legislatures in Union Territories. I would say, with respect to the hon. Member, that it will be much more so where there is no legislature in the Union Territory.

But I must hasten to assure the hon. Member and this hon. House that it was never the object in the past nor is there any intention at present and I suppose, will not be in the future to bypass the Metropolitan Council. The object was not to see that the Metropolitan Council is bypassed. Had it not been for this emergent situation, I am quite sure, in the ordinary course, things would have gone to the Metropolitan Council if that was the practice in the past.

I would again resist the suggestion that the whole legislation is bad or that Parliament has no power and that without consulting the Metropolitan Council it could not have been done, etc. There are three things: First, there was no obligation; second, there was no time. An emergency situation had arisen. The Metropolitan Council was not in session at that time. The Parliament was not in session. An ordinance has to be promulgated by the President.

The other objection that was made was that the object was to interfere with the religious right of the Sikh community. Nothing can be farther from the minds of the Government in sponsoring this legislation. If the provisions of the Bill are read carefully, one would find that there is express provision therein that nothing in this Act will authorise any authority under the Act to interfere in the religious rights of the Sikh community. It has been made clear beyond doubt. The idea of constituting this Board is only to enable the Board to manage the secular activities of the gurdwaras. That is the assurance given in the legislation itself. Parliament, by a solemn Act, gives this assurance. There can't be any greater assurance in this country than the assurance of Parliament given through an act of the legislature.

Another point raised was : You don't define Sikhs. Sikhs have been defined, without going into the meticulous aspects of the scriptures, etc. to which the hon. Member referred to. In the Act itself it is stated that the person has to make a declaration, in order to show that he professes the Sikh religion. Also, only Sikhs can be Members of the Board, because this is relating to property of Sikh Gurdwaras. There are instances of other legislations where even non-Sikhs have been put in the management of Sikh shrines. I am not on the point whether they are good or bad. But what I am on is that care is taken in this legislation to see that no non-Sikh can be a Member of the Board.

Another point was made that they are all Congress men.

MR SPEAKER : If Mr. Vajpayee grows a beard he can call himself a Sikh.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am a sahajdhari.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : External appearances do not make a man religious. I may have external appearances, but that does not prove that I am religious.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Are you sure, all the Members of the Board, who have been nominated are religious ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Beard or no-beard, this and that,—these are not conclusive and determinative things. The conclusive thing is

that the person must profess the Sikh religion. That is the protection given in the provisions of the Act itself.

I can assure the hon. Member that there is absolutely no idea of any interference in respect of the religious rights of the members of the Sikh community. It has been said that they are all congressmen. We don't consider which party he belongs to. A person who is chosen is to be generally acceptable to the community, he should have respectability in the community. And, I can say this. From the comments which we have got after the Constitution of the Board, we know that the Sikh community from the Union Territory of Delhi have largely accepted the Constitution of the Board. Of course, there can be difference of opinion; I may say, I respect a person, you may say, you do not respect. Members are included on the basis of their stature and their general acceptance to the community and also various members of the community were consulted. You must have a person who is willing to serve. Not only 'willingness to serve' should be there, but he should be acceptable to the community. Government considers that the member who have been appointed are acceptable to the community and on that basis they were appointed. There can be difference of opinion on individual names of members and it will not be possible to satisfy everybody.

About the other point made by the hon. Member, I am not in a position to say that every member is a member of the Congress party. But in any case that was not the criterion adopted or applied at the time of selecting the members.

Finally, it was said that something should be done to see that the Sikh community is given an opportunity to be represented by its duly elected representatives on the management.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पंजाब में वे कांग्रेसियों को सिख नहीं मानते हैं । हमें वे सिख नहीं मानते हैं ।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I agree, and in fact, I was about to say that. This Bill is much better. I have got other instances of Acts

regulating Sikh Gurdwaras which have made a headway. For instance, we have got the Nanded Gurudwara Act in the Maharashtra State under which the Collector can nominate a person, whether a Sikh or not. I am not saying that that should be done here. What I am saying is that we have taken care here to see as carefully as possible that only the Sikh community and on certain standards are members of the Board. Let me hasten to add that it is not our idea to keep this legislation as a permanent measure. It was a measure of a temporary character intended to meet the situation which existed at that time.

I shall assure the hon. Member that we share his concern that ultimately the Sikh community will have to elect its own representatives, so that they can represent the community on the Board, whatever legislation may be undertaken; I cannot quarrel with this on principle at all. I may assure this House that this is a temporary measure; as early as it is practically feasible, within a reasonable time, another measure will be brought before the House in substitution of the present measure so that the Sikh community will have the opportunity of electing their representatives for the management of this board. It is impossible to lay down a time-limit today. First of all, we would expect recommendations from the board itself as to what machinery should be set up in the Union territory of Delhi for electing representatives to the board which will be constituted under the new measure. Regarding the various other aspects of the management of this Gurdwara and other gurdwaras, suggestions and recommendations will be made by the board and they will be duly considered. Other suggestions and recommendations will also be duly considered, and I can assure the House that after taking all that into consideration, but within a reasonable time, a regular measure giving representation to members of the Sikh community will be brought before the House. I suppose this meets with most of the objections raised by hon. Members.

MR. SPEAKAR : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the better management of certain Sikh Gurdwaras and Gurdwara property, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : स्पीकर साहब, ला मिनिस्टर साहब के पूरी डीटेल्ज के साथ कहने के बाद मैं श्री बाजपेयी के सामने, जो हमारे मुअजिज दोस्त हैं, कुछ थोड़ा सा अज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह क्यों इतना ही मसाला लेकर आये, जो उन को दिया गया, क्योंकि उन को सारी बात का पता नहीं है कि.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी ने दिया है ?

श्री बरबारा सिंह : बाहर से आया है । श्री सन्तोखासिंह ने दिया हो, किसी और ने दिया हो, मुझे पता नहीं है । वह बता सकते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन्होंने माननीय सदस्य को दिया है, उन्होंने ही हम को दिया है ।

श्री बरबारा सिंह : हम जानते हैं ।

हमारे सामने सवाल यह है कि यह आर्डिनंस क्यों आया । इससे पहले कम्पनीज एक्ट के मातहत गुरुद्वारा एक्ट बना हुआ था । लेकिन अगर कभी मास्टर तारासिंह को यह सूट नहीं किया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि एक रेजोल्यूशन पास कर दो कि हमारा सिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । कभी उन्होंने कह दिया कि हमारा सम्बन्ध है । यह तो सन्त फतेहसिंह-सन्त और मास्टर की लड़ाई है । वह क्यों स्वाह-म-स्वाह बीच में पड़ते हैं ? उन्होंने एक दूसरे के खिलाफ इल्जाम लगाये कि गुरुद्वारा कमेटी.....

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : माननीय सदस्य किस तरफ हैं ?

श्री बरबारा सिंह : हम तो ठीक बात कहते हैं ।

यह उनकी आपस की लड़ाई थी । गुरुद्वारों पर चाहे किसी का कब्जा रहा कब्जा रखते वक्त उन्होंने ध्यान रखा कि इसको पोलिटिकल अड्डे के तौर पर कैसे इस्तेमाल करना है—यह नहीं

कि गुरुद्वारों की पवित्रता और सैक्रेटरी को कायम रखना है, बल्कि डामिनेशन हासिल करने के लिए, पोलिटिकल पावर लेने के लिए इसके पैसे को कैसे इस्तेमाल करना है । श्री बाजपेयी जरा देखें कि जो सरदार साहब-सरदार-आजम इस पर काबिज थे, उन का क्या हथ हुआ है । हटे । जरा पूछिए लोगों को कितने पुलिदे उनके सामने आ रहे हैं कि गुरुद्वारों में क्या कुछ किया ? एक हफ्ते में जिन सरदारों का नाम लेकर आप कहते हैं कि वह कांग्रेसवाले हैं, मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि वह सिख हैं और कांग्रेस में भी होंगे तो इसमें कोई एतराज की बात नहीं है ।..... (व्यवधान)हमें तो कोई सिख मानता ही नहीं । अकालियों पर छोड़ दिया जाय तो वह हमें सिख नहीं मानेंगे । वह सायद आप को मान जायें, हमें नहीं मानेंगे । क्योंकि उनका तर्ज और है, बयान और है और काम और है । तो जो उन्होंने देखा, एक हफ्ते में 1 लाख 34 हजार रुपये इन दिल्ली के 16 गुरुद्वारों की आमदनी हुई । यह उन्होंने अन्दाजा लगा कर नहीं दिया बल्कि आमदनी हुई 1 लाख 34 हजार रुपये । इस हिसाब से एक साल का आप अन्दाज लगा लिखिए । 60-65 लाख रुपये बैठेगा । और जो पहले काबिज रहे हैं इतने साल उन्होंने 10-11 लाख से ज्यादा कभी शो नहीं किया । तो वह कहाँ गया पैसा ? किस जेब में गया ? किस इन्स्टीट्यूशन पर खर्च किया ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस में से आधा जनसंघ को दे दिया गया ।

श्री बरबारा सिंह : दिया है या नहीं दिया है मुझे नहीं पता । यह इनको ज्यादा पता होगा, आप को कैसे पता है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो हम को नहीं पता है वह भी इन को पता है ।

श्री बरबारा सिंह : गरज यह है कि यह जो सारा पैसा इस्तेमाल किया गया वह किस तरफ जाता रहा ? और यह कि यह आर्डिनंस क्यों जल्दी में ला दिया मेट्रोपोलिटन काँसिस से क्यों

नहीं पूछा, एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल से क्यों नहीं पूछा, तो यहां लट्ठे बाजी हो रही थी, उसका इंतजाम करते या एग्जीक्यूटिव के पास जाते या और किसी के पास जाते? अमनी अमान की तरफ सरकार ध्यान देती या इसका इंतजार करती कि मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल की मीटिंग कब होती और कब वह इसके लिए रेजोल्यूशन पास करते? यह इंतजार एक दफा किया। पुलिस ने एक दफा सबको हटा दिया। उसके बाद कोई सामने नहीं आया मेट्रोपालिटन हो या जिसको एग्जीक्यूटिव कहते हैं वह हो, कोई उन्होंने रेजोल्यूशन पास नहीं किया कि हम यह मशविरा देते हैं। कोई सलाह कोई मशविरा नहीं दिया गया। कितना अरसा बीच-में गुजरा? इस अरसे में कोई बात वहां नहीं की गई। तो यह गवर्नमेंट पर कैसे आबलिगेटरी है कि वह मेट्रोपालिटन के पास जाय और कहे कि आप इसमें दखल दीजिए। उनका अगर अधिकार है तो उन्होंने क्यों उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया? मुझे तारीफ करनी है ना मिनिस्टर की। उन्होंने कहा है कि आइन्दा के लिए भी इस की तरफ ध्यान देने की बात है। यह फिर भी अगर सोये पड़े रहें, बत्त पर ध्यान न दें तो फिर वही हाल होगा। अगर सिर फूटीवेल होता रहे, गुरुद्वारे के दरवाजे बन्द रहें, ऐसी स्थिति हो, तो गवर्नमेंट को तो कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना ही होगा। इसलिए यह जल्दी में नहीं किया, अच्छी तरह सोच समझ कर किया। मुझे एतराज है, बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि वह कैसे सिख हुए? यह इनके दिमाग में क्यों यह बात है कि सिर्फ नीली पगड़ी वाला ही सिख हो सकता है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो मैंने नहीं कहा।

श्री बरबारा सिंह : आप के कहने का मतलब यही है। आप कहते हैं कि कांग्रेसी हैं। कांग्रेसी सिख नहीं हो सकता, मैं यह कहता हूँ कि कांग्रेसी भी सिख हैं.....

श्री आर भी बड़े : इस वास्ते कहा कि दूसरे भी सिख हैं, उनको क्यों नहीं रखा?

श्री बरबारा सिंह : मैं तो अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि एक फ्यूडलिस्टिक टेबेंसी के लोग वहां बैठे थे जो यह चाहते थे कि जैसे कोई जमींदार जमीन पर कब्जा करके मजारे को तंग करके उस पर कब्जा रखना चाहता है ऐसे ही वह गुरुद्वारों पर जो काबिज थे वह उसका रुपया इस्तेमाल करके अपनी पोलिटिकल ताकत बनाने के लिए आमादा थे। क्या आप ऐसी बात मानते हैं कि गुरुद्वारों में ऐसी चीज होनी चाहिए? हम इस चीज के खिलाफ हैं। मैं यह कहता रहा हूँ और अब भी कहता हूँ कि गुरुद्वारों का जो सिलसिला है यह उन लोगों के हाथ में जाना चाहिए जो इस की पवित्रता को, सैक्रेटरी को कायम रख पायें। यह नहीं कि तमाम रुपया पोलिटिक्स के अन्दर खर्च करें। पोलिटिक्स और धर्म को अलाहिदा रखना है। शुक्र है कि और भी लोग आए हैं उन अकालियों में से भी जिन्होंने ऐसा कहना शुरू किया है कि पोलिटिक्स और धर्म को अलग-अलग रखना चाहिए। जब तक हम मिला कर चलेंगे तब तक कोई चीज साफ हो नहीं सकती है। अगर मन्दिरों में बैठ कर यह बात शुरू हो जाय कि वहां पालिटिक्स की बात होने लग जाय तो धर्म टूट जायगा। धर्म की बात धर्म वालों से लीजिए और पालिटिक्स को इससे अलग रखिए। हम कभी नहीं कहते कि हम उसमें दखल देंगे। हम गुरुद्वारों में दखल नहीं देना चाहते। स्वामस्वाह यह बात कहना कि सरकार ने इस में दखल दिका है गैर-वाजिब तौर पर यह ठीक नहीं है। सरकार के लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं था। और जो कुछ सरकार ने किया उससे सारे सिख दिल्ली के तो खुश हैं। मुझे पता नहीं कि किसी का उस पर एतराज है। और अगर किसी को एतराज है तो एतराज वही करने वाला होगा जो इस के नीचे कट गया। कोई दूसरा सिख इस पर एतराज करने वाला नहीं है। अब सरदार रणजीत सिंह को यह कहना कि वह दिल्ली के रहने वाले नहीं हैं, मैं कहता हूँ कि वह दिल्ली के रहने वाले चाहे न हों, लेकिन दिल्ली के बनाने वाले जरूर हैं। पिछले 30-40-50 या 60 साल से वहां रहते हैं। उनकी जायदाद यहां है। वह परमनिन्टली

[श्री बरबारा सिंह]

यहां रहते हैं। उनको आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि वह बाहर से आए हैं? यह ठीक है कि दूसरे भी दिल्ली के रहने वाले हैं। समझदार लोग रखे हैं ताकि यह काम ठीक तौर पर चल सके। यह 1 लाख 34 हजार रुपये की बचत हुई है वह पहले कभी हुई? जो सरदार आजम इस पर काबिज थे जो आज नहीं हैं उनके समय में भी हुई? और फिर यह जो किया यह इसलिए किया कि पहले सरदार सन्तोष सिंह जो इस पर काबिज थे उन्होंने इस चीज के खिलाफ अपना एक स्टैंड कायम रखा कि कमेटी को कोई तोड़ नहीं सकता। यह स्टैंड रखा लेकिन कभी मास्टर जी से मिलते रहे, कभी किसी से मिलते रहे।

यह सी-सा वह करते ही रहे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि हाईकोर्ट ने यह फैसला दिया, एक हिस्ट्री बयान की और उन की सब चीजें उसमें बताई, लेकिन आखिर में कहा कि इसके बगैर कोई चारा नहीं है कि एक लेजिस्लेशन ला कर इस सारी चीज को दुस्त किया जाय। इसके बाद आप मानेंगे इस बात को कि सरकार ने जो अपना अधिकार इस्तेमाल किया है वह वाजिब था और प्रापर था, बल्ल पर था। अगर नहीं करती तो कोताही करती और फिर ला ऐंड आर्डर सिचुएशन को संभाल नहीं पाते। इसलिए यह आर्डिनंस लाना अच्छा ही हुआ है। यह डिस्प्यूट्स संत फोह सिंह या मास्टर तारा-सिंह के जो पुराने चले आ रहे हैं हम उसमें नहीं जाना चाहते। हम एक ही बात कहते हैं कि जाने दीजिए उसको। यह जो एक दुस्ती की चीज आई है जो एक लाइन पर आई है उस को आगे बढ़ने दीजिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि जब यह सारा ऐक्ट बने उसमें कई जो कमियाँ रह गई हैं उसके लिए हम भी सजेशन ला मिनिस्टर को देंगे कि इस ढंग से वह होनी चाहिए और इस में हैं कमियाँ, उनको दुस्त करने की जरूरत है। यह मजबूरी से हो सकता है। लेकिन आज यह कहना कि सिखों की तारीफ गलत है, बाजपेयी जी मुझे माफ करेंगे सिख की तारीफ

ठीक रखी हुई है। जो दस गुरुओं को मानता हो, जो गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब को मानता हो वह सिख है। आप भी सिख हैं अगर आप दस गुरुओं को मानते हैं और गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब को मानते हैं। लेकिन मर्यादावाले लोग जो खड़े हो सकते हैं इसके लिए उसकी तारीफ दूसरी करनी होगी। सिख की तारीफ ठीक सिखी है। यह सिंह की तारीफ नहीं है। सिंह और सिख में फर्क है। दस गुरुओं को माननेवाला चाहे आप जैसा क्लिन शेव्ड हों, चाहे मेरे जैसा हों वे सब सिख हैं। आपने ठीक कहा, कोई सहजबारी कहने वाले हो सकते हैं। डेफिनीशन कोई गलत नहीं है। अगर कोई कमी है तो उसको ठीक कर सकते हैं। लेकिन सिख जो हैं वह बोटर बन सकते हैं। आप बोट दे सकते हैं। शायद ऐसा कानून बन जाय कि बोट तो आप दे सकें लेकिन मेम्बर नहीं बन सकते। आपको कोई इस अधिकार से वंचित नहीं कर सकता कि आप निरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के भी बोटर बन सकते हैं और दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों के भी। तो आप तो इस तरफ ध्यान दें—बोटर बनने की तरफ। आप को इससे क्या कि जल्दी में क्यों किया गया है। जल्दी में नहीं किया गया। यह सब कुछ इसलिए किया गया है कि इसको सही लाइन पर लाने की कोशिश की गई है। मैं आप के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० में जब आप सी० बी० गुप्ता के साथ थे तो आपने तमाम अपनी पार्टी के आदर्शियों को नीचे सब डिपोजन तक रखा, एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट में कोई आदमी आप बिना दें जो अपनी पार्टी के बाहर का लिया हो?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यहां गुरुद्वारों की बात हो रही है।

श्री बरबारा सिंह : मैं छेड़ना नहीं चाहता था। इसलिए आप बहुत बुद्धिमान हैं, बहुत अच्छे हैं, हमारे दोस्त भी हैं, लेकिन गुरुद्वारों के बारे में आप बहुत कुछ कह पायें यह मुश्किल है

क्योंकि हमारा रोज का वास्ता है। गुरुद्वारे का पैसा हमारे ऊपर आरे की तरह चलता है। इसलिए हमें ज्यादा दुख है इस बात का कि जिस जीवन को लाने के लिए वह कहते हैं, वह खुद उस जीवन को नहीं ला पाते, न उसको अपनाते हैं सिर्फ दूसरों से एक्सपेक्ट करते हैं। आपने ठीक कहा था कि हम इसका जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं करते कि कैसे पैसा खाते हैं। लेकिन आप इसका जस्टिफिकेशन कैसे करते हैं कि यह आर्डिनेंस नहीं आना चाहिए था? इसका जस्टिफिकेशन यह नहीं है। अगर दिल्ली में एक पार्टी इन पावर है, मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल में या किसी जगह पर भी तो जरूरी तौर पर उसकी राय लेनी चाहिए। यह आब्ली-गेटरी नहीं है बल्कि नामल कोर्स में होना चाहिए इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस बात की बिना पर आप आर्डिनेंस के जस्टिफिकेशन को बिल्कुल खत्म ही कर दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आप यह जस्टिस नहीं कर रहे हैं क्योंकि वहां पर इतनी सीरियस सिचुएशन आई हुई थी कि इसके सिवाय और कोई चारा ही नहीं रह गया था कि गवर्नमेन्ट उसमें दखल दे। जितना कुछ हुआ वह सब आपको पता ही है, वह बात मैं यहां पर कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ जो राज्य सभा में सदरे आजम की बातें कही गई हैं कि कहां से चार-चार, पांच-पांच लाख के बड़े-बड़े भकान बने क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ मेरे जिले में दरिया के किनारे पर एक छोटा सा गांव है जिसमें वह बसते रहे हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके ही जिले के हैं ?

श्री बरबारा सिंह : मैं इससे इनकार नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि वह वहां के रहनेवाले हैं। मुझे पता नहीं दरिया ने आज वह इलाका दूसरी तरफ लुधियाने में कर दिया हो लेकिन पहले वह वहां पर थे। इसलिए जितना ही आप इसको खोलेंगे वह ठीक नहीं होगा। आप यह कहिए कि जितना भी करपान हुआ है, जितनी भी खराबी हुई है, गुरुद्वारे में बैठकर जो ऐसी बातें

करने वाले लोग हैं, मैं समझता हूँ आप इस बात में हमारे साथ होंगे कि बहुत अच्छी तरह से उसकी तहकीकात होनी चाहिए क्योंकि लोगों ने एक-एक पैसा अपने खून पसीने की कमाई से बड़ी श्रद्धा के साथ वहां पर जाकर चढ़ाया है। वह सारा का सारा रुपया कहां जाता है? इस बात में तो आप हमारे साथ होंगे कि उसकी इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए कि कौन लोग ऐसा काम करते रहे हैं।

और ज्यादा न कहते हुए मैं आपसे यही अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि एक जस्टिफिकेशन की बिना पर सरकार एक काम करने के लिए यह आर्डिनेंस लाई है और इसका इमैक्टमेन्ट करना है तो उसमें जैसे सभी लोगों को अधिकार है वैसे ही हम भी उसमें अपने सजेसन्स देंगे और यह जो खतरा है कि शायद यह कमेटी हमेशा के लिए बैठ गई है वह गलत है। जैसे ही हालत नामल हुए और गुरुद्वारों की फंशनिंग ठीक तरह से चली और जिनके पेट कसे पड़े हैं खा-खा कर उनके पेट ढीले हो जायें उस वक्त हम आपके साथ होंगे कि गुरुद्वारों के एलेमेशन होकर वह आदमी वहां पर आ जायें जो कि ठीक हैं। कमेटी के आदमी आ जायें बहुत ठीक हैं, और आ जायें वह भी ठीक हैं लेकिन ऐसे आदमी होने चाहिए जो कि इन्टेग्रिटी वाले हों और गुरुद्वारों का पैसा खराब न करने वाले हों। इन अलफाज के साथ मैं इस बात की ताईद करता हूँ कि सरकार ने बरवक्त यह चीज की है। स्पीकर साहब, आप तो सब कुछ पंजाब के बारे में जानते हैं, आपसे कुछ छिपा हुआ नहीं है, यही चीज अगर पंजाब में भी हो जाये, जैसे कि फ्यूडल सरकार टूट गई है उसी तरह से इससे भी वहां नजात मिल जाये तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। इन अलफाज के साथ मैं खत्म करता हूँ।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा (भटिंडा) : स्पीकर साहब, जो आर्डिनेंस निकाला गया है मैं उसको सपोर्ट करता हूँ क्योंकि इसके बगैर, जो लड़ाई वहां पर चल रही थी, जो चढ़ावा वहां पर चढ़ता है उसके लिए जो लड़ाई चल रही थी वह

[श्री भान सिंह मोरा]

मिटने वाली नहीं थी। अच्छी बात हुई कि यह आर्डिनेन्स आ गया, जो पहले से वहाँ काबिज थे उनको हटा लिया गया और उनकी जगह पर दूसरे कुछ लोगों को नामिनेट कर दिया गया। मैं अभी सुन रहा था कि फ्यूडल टेन्डेन्सी वाले जो लोग हैं उनको वहाँ से खत्म करना है। सरदार दरबारा सिंह यहाँ पर नहीं हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या जो लोग उस बोर्ड में नामिनेट किए गए हैं वे फ्यूडल नहीं हैं? कौन नहीं जानता कि सिक्का जगजीत सिंह उस खानदान से हैं जिस खानदान के बुजुर्गों ने, जब सन 1921 में पंजाब ही नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के सिखों ने गुरुद्वारों को नजात दिलाने के लिए लड़ाई लड़ी थी तो ननकाना साहब ने कुओं में जहर डाल दिया था और हजारों सिख उसमें मर गए थे। अंग्रेजों ने उनको "सर" के बित्ताब दिए थे, जमीनों दी थीं और लैंडलाई बना दिया था। और आज ये कहते हैं फ्यूडलिस्ट टेन्डेन्सी वालों को खत्म करना है। जो बोर्ड बनाया है वह हो सकता है पहले से कुछ अच्छा हो लेकिन जो सिख धर्म की रखायत है उससे यह उसटी बात है कि इस तरह के पवित्र स्थान पर ऐसे लोगों को बिठा दिया जाये जो कि फ्यूडल हों, जो लैंडलाई हों।

13-55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं समझता हूँ गुरु नानक देव साहब ने और गुरु गोविन्द सिंह ने जो लिखा था और जो उनकी जिनगी थी, उसके यह खिलाफ जाता है अगर यहाँ पर बड़े बड़े लैंड साइड्स को और बड़े-बड़े सरदारों को बिठा दिया जाये। गुरु नानक साहब ने उनके खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी थी। वे अपनी जिन्दगी भर गरीबों के साथ रहे और आप कहते हैं कि सिख वे हैं जो कि लैंडलाई हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि यह जो बोर्ड है उसमें जिन लोगों को आपने नामिनेट किया है वह ठीक नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ अगर ऐसा होता कि पार्लियामेंट से दो ऐलक्ट हो जाते

मेट्रोपोलिटन काँसिल से भी एक ले लिया जाता अगर वहाँ पर कोई होता और प्रेसीडेंट एक नामिनेट कर देते—ऐसे लोग होते जो कि इन्टे-ग्रिटी वाले होते और जिन पर किसी को डाउट नहीं होता तो बाजपेयी जी को भी यहाँ पर कुछ कहने का मौका नहीं मिलता कि कैसे लोगों को वहाँ पर बिठा दिया गया। बाजपेयी जी का झगड़ा क्या है वह आप जानते ही हैं। (व्यवधान)..... अकाली पार्टी की वहाँ पर गवर्नमेन्ट थी और पहले इन्होंने कहा कि मोस्ट करप्ट सरकार है। वहाँ पर प्रेसीडेंट रूल कीजिए। लेकिन दूसरे ही दिन वे बाजपेयी जी के पास आ गए तो इन्होंने कहा कि हमारी मांगों को मान लो तो ठीक है। (व्यवधान).....तो डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुरुद्वारों का जो रबैया रहा और जो वहाँ का फंड है उसको जैसे बरता गया, जिस तरह से इस्तेमाल किया गया उसकी पड़ताल होनी चाहिए। सरदार संतोख सिंह यहाँ पर लाखों रुपया खा गए और पंजाब के दूसरे गुरुद्वारों में जैसा होता है उसका हमको पता है कि लाखों रुपया एलेक्शन में बरता जाता है। वहाँ पर गुरुद्वारों में सिखों का कब्जा नहीं है बल्कि वहाँ पर महन्तों का कब्जा है जिनके गुरुओं ने लड़ाई लड़ी है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस तरह भी सोचे कि वहाँ पर भी एलेक्शन करवाये जायें और यहाँ पर जो बोर्ड है उसके लिए इन्होंने कहा है कि कुछ दिन के बाद एलेक्शन करवा दिये जायेंगे तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब फौरन ही यह काम करवायें। एलेक्शन बहा पर हो जायें ताकि यह बोर्ड न रहे और एलेक्टेड लोग जो कि वहाँ के रहने वाले हैं वे आ जायें। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जितनी देर सियासत और धर्म को एक साथ रखा जायेगा तब तक यह गड़बड़ चलती रहेगी। सियासत और धर्म को अलग-अलग करना चाहिए। मैं नहीं समझता कि यहाँ पर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट इस तरह का कानून क्यों नहीं लाती? गुरुद्वारे में जो शिरोमणि कमेटी के मेम्बर थे वे वहाँ से पैसा खर्च करके एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० बन जाते हैं। इसके लिए निहायत जरूरी है कि

पहां पर ऐसा बिल लाया जाये कि सियासत और धर्म को अलग-अलग रखा जायेगा। फिर यह झगड़े नहीं होंगे। अकाली पार्टी हमेशा ऐसे ही करती रही। धर्म के नाम पर बोट ले लिये और गद्दी पर बैठ कर गरीबों को कुचला।

14 hrs.

मेरे इलाके में बहुत बड़ा गुरुद्वारा है, दमदमा साहब, पांचवा तस्त। जब अकालियों ने देखा कि बोट नहीं मिल रहे हैं तो सात दिन पहले गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब की पीठ में आग लगा दी और कह दिया कि कम्युनिस्टों ने आग लगा दी। लेकिन जो लोग पकड़े गये वह अकाली पार्टी के लोग थे। इसलिये धर्म को सियासत में भरता जा रहा है इसको सरकार को अलग करना चाहिये ताकि धर्म पवित्र हो। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी जो कानून लायेंगे उसमें ऐसी व्यवस्था होगी कि सियासत और धर्म अलग-अलग होंगे, और जो लोग चुने जायेंगे धर्म के लिये कम से कम सियासत में नहीं खड़े हो सकेंगे। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायगा तो गुरुद्वारे की पवित्रता कायम नहीं रह सकती है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इसी सेशन में ऐसा कानून लायेंगे ताकि हालत ठीक हो सके। मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि गुरुद्वारों का इलेक्शन कराने का जो बिल है वह इसी सेशन में मंत्री जी लायेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस आर्डिनेंस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : जनाबे सदर, हिस्ट्री में आया है कि कई बार गुरुओं को मजबूर होकर अपने पैरोकारों के खिलाफ लड़ना पड़ा। आज सिख गुरुद्वारों की हालत ऐसी है कि जिसके बारे में जितना कहा जाय वह कम ही है। अगर इन गुरुद्वारों को कायम रखना है, इनकी मान्यता को कायम रखना है, तो उसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि जो लोग इन गुरुद्वारों में बैठे हुए हैं उनको इनसे बाहर किया जाय। दिल्ली में सरकार ने जो कुछ किया वह बिल्कुल

ठीक किया है। यहां पर यह हालत थी कि जो आदमी 32 रु० महीने का नौकर था आज से 10 साल पहले, वह आज 50 लाख रुपये की जायदाद का दिल्ली में मालिक है। 16 लाख रु० की कोठी ग्रेटर कैलाश में नजर आती है। बाजपेयी जी को नजर नहीं आती है। गुरुद्वारे में 50 बोरी लंगर में लगती है तो 500 दिसा कर दाम वसूल किये जाते हैं। कड़ावे की गिनती नहीं होती। दिल्ली और पंजाब में भी जो आमदनी होती है, वह बोरियों में बन्द की जाती है।

100 बोरी भांज को इकट्ठा करके 10 बोरी दर्ज की जाती हैं और 90 बोरी घर में जाती हैं और यह पैसा बुरे कामों के लिये काम में लाया जाता है। इसकी रोकथाम के लिये जो कदम उठाया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती निरलेप कौर एक बहादुर औरत हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने गुरुद्वारों की पवित्रता बचाने के लिये बड़ी दलेरी तथा हिम्मत से काम किया है। मैं तारोफ करता हूँ कि उन्होंने वह काम किया जो हर एक आदमी को, जो कि गुरुद्वारों की पवित्रता कायम रखना चाहता है, उसको करना चाहिये था। इसलिये सरकार को मजबूर होकर गुरुद्वारों की हालत सुधारने के लिये इस आर्डिनेन्स को लाना पड़ा। दिल्ली में गुरुद्वारों की आमदनी 40 लाख रु० साल से ज्यादा नहीं हुई। दो, ढाई लाख रु० महीना की आमदनी दिल्ली में दिखाई जाती रही। 20 मई को सरदार जोगिन्दर सिंह ने गुरुद्वारे का प्रबन्ध सम्भाला है। 20 मई से लेकर 20 जून तक की जो आमदनी है वह 6 लाख रु० है। यानी एक महीने में ढाई लाख से बढ़कर 6 लाख रु० की आमदनी हो गयी। और उनका अंदाज है कि इस साल से 70 लाख रु० की आमदनी गुरुद्वारे की होगी।

माननीय बाजपेयी ने बड़ा जोर लगाया इस बात पर कि यहां कांग्रेसी लोग गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

कमेटी में ले लिये गये। लेकिन उनकी पार्टी, सी० पी० आई०, सी० पी० एम०, डी० एम० के० आदि पार्टियों के मेम्बरों ने राज्य सभा में एक बात कही थी कि सरदार जोगिन्दर सिंह की रहनुमाई में बनायी गयी कमेटी में करप्शन नहीं हो सकता। और यह बात उन्होंने एक महीने के अर्से में साबित कर दी, ढाई लाख रु० के बजाय 6 लाख रु० कमाया। कारण जाहिर है कि रुपया बोरियों में घर नहीं जा रहा है। वहां पर 50 बोरियों की जगह 500 बोरी का बिल नहीं बन रहा है।

जहां तक सरदार रणजीत सिंह जी का ताल्लुक है मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि वह कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली के मेम्बर रहे, पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी लोक सभा के सदस्य रहे हैं और उन पर अभी तक किसी तरफ से कोई इल्जाम नहीं लगाया गया। आज दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों में जो ला एण्ड आर्डर की हालत थी, जो उनमें जाने वालों की हालत थी, जो यहां दलबन्दी थी और जिसका असर यहीं नहीं बल्कि हर जगह पड़ रहा था, पंजाबी बदनाम हो रहे थे कि ये लोग हर बात और हर जगह पर लड़ते हैं, उसको खत्म करने के लिये सरकार ने यह कदम उठा कर बहुत अच्छा काम किया। हमारे दोस्त की हालत तो वही है, जैसे मिसाल है कि अंधे को अंधेरे में बहुत दूर की सूझी, हर बात उनको इसी दृष्टिकोण से देखनी है, चाहे कोई बात कितनी ही ठीक हो या गलत हो।

माननीय भान सिंह भीरा ने कहा कि अकाली पार्टी करप्ट है। लेकिन जब अकाली वजीर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से मिल गये तो उनका करप्शन दूर हो गया। इसी तरह दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों में कुछ भी होता रहे, 50 की जगह 500 बोरी का बिल बनाया जाय, 100 बोरी भांज की जगह 10 बोरी दिखायी जायें, इस पर कम्युनिस्टों को कोई आपत्ति नहीं। दिल्ली में 17 लाख रु० की बिल्डिंग बनाया, और जो लोग

मिलने आते हैं वह एयर कंडीशन्ड गाड़ी में आते हैं तो वह अच्छे हैं क्योंकि कम्युनिस्ट मिलने आते हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारा मौरस कहा जा रहा है। हमारे साथी वही बात करते हैं जिससे उनकी पार्टी को लाभ हो। आप एक मिनिमम स्टैंडर्ड तो मुकर्रर कीजिये, एक कोड आफ कंडक्ट तो अपनाइये कि किस बात को कहना चाहिये और किस बात को नहीं कहना चाहिये।

जिस तरह से आपने दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों में पवित्रता कायम करने के लिये इनीशियेटिव लिया है उसी तरह से पंजाब के गुरुद्वारों में भी सुधार करने के लिये आपको कदम उठाना चाहिये। आज वहां हालत यह है कि गुरुद्वारों में स्ममलिंग होती है, दुनिया भर के जूम् किये जाते हैं, हर बदमाश आदमी जो कहीं पर पनाह नहीं पा सकता उसको आज गुरुद्वारों में पनाह मिल जाती है। अकाली पार्टी के जत्थेदार लोग ऐसे लोगों की रखवाली करते हैं। क्या यह गुरुद्वारे इन्हीं कामों के लिये बने हैं? इन गुरुद्वारों से हमको क्या प्रेरणा मिलती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस पवित्र भावना से यह गुरुद्वारे बनाये गये क्या आज वह मकसद पूरा हो रहा है? उस मकसद को पूरा करने में जो भी रुकावट सामने आती है, सरकार को उसे दूर करना चाहिये। उस मकसद को पूरा करने में कौन रुकावट पैदा करते हैं? मेरे स्थान में वे हैं अकाली पार्टी के जत्थेदार, सत फतेह सिंह और उनकी पार्टी। पंजाब में भी और यहां भी। पंजाब में आप गुरुद्वारे में घुस नहीं सकते, वहां के अकाउन्ट को चेक नहीं कर सकते, वहां किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि वह गुरुद्वारे में बैठा है। कोई आदमी अगर कल्ल करके गुरुद्वारे में चला जाय और जत्थेदार को फीस अदा कर दे तो कातिल को पकड़ा नहीं जा सकता। इस किस्म के हालात आज पंजाब में हैं। इसको ठीक करना किसकी जिम्मेवारी है? मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूं। उधर के लोग तो बतलायेंगे नहीं। उनकी जिम्मेवारी तो सिर्फ एक है। उनकी जिम्मेवारी

है इल्जाम लगाना, उनकी जिम्मेदारी है जो कुछ सरकार करे उसको अपोज करना, इसके सिवा उनकी और कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। लेकिन सरकार की जिम्मेदारी तो है कि जहां अन्वेष हो उसको दूर करे। दिल्ली में आपने किया, पंजाब में भी पार्लियामेंट कदम बढ़ाये।

श्री महेश्वर सिंह गिल (फिरोजपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों के बारे में जो कुछ हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने किया है उसके लिये मैं उसको मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि जिस-जिस गुरुद्वारे में श्री गुरु तेग बहादुर जी ने शाहादत दे कर हिन्दू धर्म की रक्षा की थी, उसको ताले लग जायें, राइफल्स वाले पहरे पर खड़े हो जायें, शिखों के दो झुपों में तशादुम का खतरा हो जाये और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार सोई पड़ी रहे, यह नहीं हो सकता था। बीस दिन पन्चीस दिन वह देखती रही, इन्तजार करती रही, जो गुरुद्वारा था वह बन्द हो रहा था और जो श्रद्धालु लोग थे वह शर्म से रोते थे। मैं जाता रहा हूँ गुरुद्वारा सीसगंज के बाहर। मैंने वहां देखा कि औरतें, सिख देवियां, सिख बाबे, जो श्रद्धालु थे और सिख धर्म से प्रेम करते थे, वह रो रहे थे और गुरुवाणी का एक शब्द बोल रहे थे :

कल काती राजे कसाई,
धर्म पंख कर उडरिया।

कूड़ अमावस सच चन्द्रमा,
दीसे नाही के चढ़िया ॥

जब ऐसी हालत पैदा हो जाये, जब यहां गोलक युद्ध शुरू हो जाये, और ऐसा गोलक युद्ध जिसमें कत्ले आम हो सकता था, तब मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने ऐन मौके पर, हालांकि देर से, कदम उठाया। यह जो कमेटी थी, मैं हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से कहूंगा, जो उसके ओहदेदार थे, आज से नहीं पहले से वह ठीक काम नहीं कर रही थी। आज तो जनसंघ वाले उनके भाई बहन बन गये हैं और अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी उनकी मदद के लिये बैठे हैं। मैं हैरान

हूँ कि पंजाब से सिर्फ एक टोटल अकाली दल का आया है और वह भी नहीं बोला है। उनका दर्द सिर्फ श्री बाजपेयी को आया है। उनके बजाय गुरदास सिंह बादल को बोलना चाहिये था जो कि अकाली एम० पी० हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जनसंघ और अकाली दल ऐसी फिर्कापरस्त पार्टियां हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान में आग लगाई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस अकाली पार्टी ने गुरुद्वारों पर कब्जा करके जो सिख धर्म की बेहुमती की है, जो बेइज्जती की है उसको इतिहासकार माफ नहीं करेंगे। आज हिन्दुस्तान के इस सबसे बड़े सदन में मैं कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। आपको याद होगा कि सन्त फतेह सिंह ने गुरुद्वारे में अरदास की और अरदास करके तीन बार अरदास भंग की। इसके बाद जो कुछ हुआ उससे सिख धर्म का सिर शर्म से झुका। दूसरी तरफ हमारे महान् शहीद सरदार दर्शन सिंह फेरुमान थे जिन्होंने एक अरदास की और फँसला किया। उन्होंने एक चिट्ठी लिखी सन्त चानन सिंह को जो शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्ध कमेटी के प्रधान हैं और एक चिट्ठी सन्त फतेह सिंह को लिखी जो आज महन्त बने बैठे हैं पंजाब में। जो चोर उचक्के चौधरी और गुंडी रन प्रधान के माफिक है। उनको चिट्ठी लिखी कि सन्तजी महाराज, आपने गुरुद्वारे में बैठकर एक प्रण किया था कि आप चण्डीगढ़ के लिये या तो मर जायेंगे या चण्डीगढ़ को प्राप्त करेंगे और अरदास को पूरा करेंगे। लेकिन आपने सिखों की मर्यादा को भंग किया है, सिखों की बेइज्जती की है, जिससे सिख गुरुद्वारों का सत्कार घटता है। आपको वह अरदास भी याद होगी जो इतिहास में आती है। महाराज रणजीत सिंह की फौज मुगलों से लड़ने के लिये जा रही थी। उसका जनरल अकाली फूला सिंह था। उसने अरदास की। महाराज रणजीत सिंह ने उसको रोका और कहा कि रुक जाओ, आगे बहुत दुश्मन हैं। अकाली फूला सिंह ने कहा : ओ काने, तुम्हें पता नहीं कि अरदास की क्या कीमत होती है ? अकाली फूला सिंह मुगलों से लड़ा और अपनी

[श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल]

महादत्त दे दी, वह वापस नहीं आया, महाराजा रणजीत सिंह के कहने से। उसी तरह से फेरुमान ने एक पत्र लिखा बाबा फतेह सिंह को और शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के सन्त चानन सिंह को कि आप मुझको अपना प्रण पूरा करने की इजाजत दें। गुरुद्वारे सबके सामने हैं। तुमने गुरुद्वारे में जो अकाल तस्त है उसको छत पर बैठ कर अरदास की धी और रोज कड़ा प्रसाद खाते रहना लेकिन मैं पब्लिक के सामने गुरुद्वारा मंजी साहब के सामने मरण व्रत लूंगा। सन्त फतेह सिंह उस चिट्ठी को पी गये और उसका जवाब तक नहीं दिया। लेकिन इस मर्द मुजाहिद ने हिन्दुस्तान में नाम पंदा किया। आज तक कभी 74 दिन का फर्क ज़िन्दगी और मौत में किसी शहादत में नहीं हुआ। मैं कहता हूँ श्री बाजपेयी से कि वह इन पापियों की मदद न करें। पापी के मारने को पाप महाबलि है। अब पंजाब में अकालियों का प्रबन्ध गुरुद्वारों में नहीं रहेगा। जो कुछ है वह दर्शन सिंह फेरुमान की रूह करवा रही है। उसने सन्त फतेह सिंह और सन्त चानन सिंह को जो पत्र लिखा उसको वह पी गये, लेकिन मर्द मुजाहिद ने ऐसा किया कि 15 अगस्त को उस बकाला गुरुद्वारे में जहाँ श्री तेग बहादुर प्रकट हुए थे, अखण्ड पाठ रक्खूंगा और अरदास करके दरबार साहब में जाकर बैठ जाऊंगा। जो सन्त फतेह सिंह इल्जाम लगाते रहे हैं हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार पर उनके पापी आदमियों ने क्या किया देखिये। गुरनाम सिंह ने, जो चीफ मिनिस्टर थे पंजाब में, जिनके भाई-बाल जनसंघ वाले थे मिनिस्ट्री में, मर्द मुजाहिद को 14 तारीख की रात को 12 बजे गिरफ्तार कर लिया, हथकड़ियां लगा दीं और उसको जेल में बन्द कर दिया। वह बूढ़ा जनरल हाथ जोड़े था कि मुझे अरदास कर लेने दो गुरुद्वारे में जाकर। लेकिन किसी एस० पी० या डी० सी० ने उसकी बात को नहीं माना। उसको सेंट्रल जेल, अमृतसर में भेज दिया। उसके बाद 15 अगस्त को उस मर्द मुजाहिद शहीद दर्शन सिंह फेरुमान ने अमृतसर जेल में

अरदास की, यह मैं श्री बाजपेयी को बतलाना चाहता हूँ, और अरदास करके मरण व्रत पर बैठ गया।

उस मर्द मुजाहिद ने अपनी बिल में लिखा कि जब मैं मर जाऊँ, शहीद हो जाऊँ, तो जो सन्त फतेह सिंह का अग्निकुण्ड, पाखण्ड कुण्ड, बना हुआ है, उसमें मेरा संस्कार कर देना। लेकिन उनकी सरकार ने, डी० सी० और एस० पी० ने अर्ज किया कि गड़बड़ हो जायेगी, कल्ले-आम हो जायेगा और वहाँ की पब्लिकता भंग होगी। उनकी बिल को तब्दील करवाया गया। तब उन्होंने यह मांग की कि शहादत के बाद मेरा शहीद सिर दरबार साहब के सामने नवा कर गांव ले जाना और उसके बाद वहाँ संस्कार कर देना। लेकिन गुरुद्वारा वालों ने इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी क्योंकि गुरुद्वारा उनके कब्जे में था और पंजाब की सरकार अकालियों के कब्जे में थी। जनसंघ वाले उनके भाई बाल थे।

ऐसे ही हालात आज दिल्ली में हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार एक आल इंडिया ऐक्ट बनाये गुरुद्वारों के लिये और इससे सुधार होगा। गुरु नानक देव ने कहा था कि :

अबल अल्ला नूर उपाया
कुदरत दे सब बंदे।

एक नूर ते सब जग उपजिया
कौन भले कौन मन्दे ॥

यह नहीं सोचते कि अगर इस बात पर ही उन अकालियों की श्रद्धा है तो उनको क्या है, चाहे जगजीत सिंह बनें, रणजीत सिंह बनें, जोगेन्द्र सिंह बनें या प्रीतम सिंह बनें क्योंकि नानक देव ने कहा था कि :

एक नूर ते जग उपजिया
कौन भले कौन मन्दे ॥

अन्त में भारत सरकार से कहूंगा कि पंजाब में जो गुरुद्वारों की हालत है वह भी बहुत खराब है। इससे भी बदतर है। वहाँ के

गुरुद्वारों की हालत यह है कि वहाँ अफीम बिकती है, वहाँ स्मगलर छिपते हैं क्योंकि अमृतसर बांडर के साथ है, वहाँ गुरुद्वारों में गुरु रामदास की सराय है, वहाँ वह लोग रहते हैं। पुलिस वहाँ जा नहीं सकती। गुप्टे जा सकते हैं, स्मगलर जा सकते हैं, अफीम बेचने वाले जा सकते हैं लेकिन इन चीजों की रोकथाम के लिये पुलिस नहीं जा सकती। मैं एक बात कहता हूँ कि लोगों का धर्म से यकीन उठ गया। हिन्दुस्तान की इससे बदतर हालत और क्या हो सकती है? जिस तरह से बाई एलेक्शन में डिफेक्शन हो रहे हैं यह भी उसकी कड़ी है। जब आदमी धर्म का विचार न करे, जब धर्म में यकीन न करे तो वहाँ सब कुछ हो सकता है। मैं भारत सरकार से कहूँगा कि गुरुद्वारों के लिए एक आल इंडिया एक्ट बनाया जाए। ये तो दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों की बात करते हैं लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के गुरुद्वारों के लिए एक्ट बनना चाहिये। जहाँ तक पंजाब के गुरुद्वारों का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ जत्येदार और जो जम्फेमार हैं, उनको हटाया जाए और महन्तों को पंजाब में खत्म किया जाए। मैं बाजपेयी जी को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जत्येदार संतोख सिंह की जो कमेटी थी तब उनका 35 लाख रुपये का सालाना बजट हुआ करता था लेकिन अब एक हप्ते के अन्दर ही इस बोर्ड ने एक लाख रुपये से ज्यादा की आमदनी करके दिखला दी है। वह कहाँ से आ गया? जत्येदार ओगेन्द्र सिंह ने घर से नहीं दिया। ये लोग गोलक चोर थे और इनके वक्त में गोलक युद्ध चलता था। जत्येदार संतोष सिंह कभी थे तो कभी रिहसाल सिंह का कब्जा हो गया। भारत सरकार ने जो कुछ किया है बहुत अच्छा किया है। लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि इलेक्शन जरूर करवाये जायें और जल्दी करवाये जायें। दिल्ली के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के गुरुद्वारों के लिए इलेक्शन करवायें ताकि जो प्रेमी जन हैं, जो श्रद्धा रखने वाले लोग हैं, जो अच्छे लोग हैं, उनके कब्जे में ये गुरुद्वारे आ सकें।

इसके साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता

हूँ और इसका हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। इसके लिए मैं सरकार को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। एक बहुत अच्छा उदाहरण इन्होंने पेश किया है।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The main point in support of this Bill I have already made in my introductory speech. What more justification can there be than this that all the Sikh Members, who have spoken in this debate, have supported this Bill.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They are not from Delhi.

SHRI H. R. GORHALE : I take it, the hon. Member also is not from Delhi. In addition to that, he is not a Sikh.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The hon. Minister also is not a Sikh.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : This measure has received wide acceptance from the Sikhs of Delhi. Hon. Members, who are Sikhs, in this House have all supported it. This was done in consultation with the Sikh community. As I said in the beginning, it was a temporary measure.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : In consultation?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Yes. Various sections of the community were consulted to meet the situation which had arisen at that time. There was no regular method of holding elections. That will be devised when the new measure will be brought forward. I assure the hon. Member that it will be brought forward in a reasonable time, as early as possible. It is nobody's intention to give possession of these Gurdwaras to a nominated board for all time to come. The ideal to be achieved is that the Sikh community should elect their own members for the purpose of management of this board. That object will be fulfilled when the new measure will be brought forward. I have told of the circumstances in which it had been brought. It was not purely a legal question but it was a law and order question also. The High Court dealt with the legal question and made one recommendation which we accepted. The Government dealt with the law and order situation. The law and order situation was such that something emergent was necessary.

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

I do not wish to repeat all the arguments which I have already given in my opening speech.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस विवाद में जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया है, मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि प्रायः सभी सदस्यों ने अध्यादेश का समर्थन किया है। लेकिन कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह भी माना है कि अभी जो विधेयक पेश किया जा रहा है, उसमें कुछ खामियाँ हैं, कुछ कमियाँ हैं और उन कमियों और खामियों को दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

सरदार दरबारा सिंह ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि प्रबन्धक बोर्ड में जो भी सदस्य नामजद किए गए हैं, वे कांग्रेसी हैं—

एक माननीय सदस्य : नुकसान क्या है ? कांग्रेसी सिख भी होते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कांग्रेसी सिख होते हैं लेकिन गैर कांग्रेसी भी सिख होते हैं और दिल्ली के सारे सिख कांग्रेसी नहीं हैं।

यह कहा गया है कि इसका सभी ने स्वागत किया है। स्वागत किसने किया है और किसने नहीं किया है, यह तो तब पता लगेगा, जब चुनाव होगा। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इसको तो स्वीकार करेंगे कि अपने दल के सभी सदस्यों को नामजद करके सत्तारूढ़ दल ने प्रशंसा का काम नहीं किया है।

श्री आर० डी० भंडारी (बम्बई मध्य) : अच्छे लोग हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसका अर्थ यह है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के बाहर कोई अच्छे लोग नहीं हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों का ऐसा चित्र खींचा गया है जो बड़ा ही भयंकर है, बड़ा ही बीभत्स है। कहा गया है कि रुपया खाया जा रहा था। कहा गया है कि किसी सज्जन ने

पचास लाख रुपया बना लिया और बंगला खड़ा कर लिया। इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचार के अनेक उदाहरण दिये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्थिति कब से चल रही है। अगर स्थिति कई वर्षों से चली आ रही है तो पहले से हस्तक्षेप क्यों नहीं किया गया ? कारण एक ही है कि सरदार संतोख सिंह तब तक दूध के घुबुले थे जब तक वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथ थे और कांग्रेस पार्टी के खिलाफ हो गए तो सारी बुराइयों के गढ़ बन गए। यह जो दृष्टिकोण है इसको सरकारी पार्टी को बदलना होगा।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : संतोख सिंह कभी कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर नहीं रहे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह फँचबुजली गलत है। मैंने कब कहा है कि मेम्बर थे। मैंने तो कहा है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथ थे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जैसे शशिभूषण आप के साथ हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बिल्कुल बेबुनियादी बात है।

श्री साधू राम (फिल्लौर) : कब कांग्रेस के साथ थे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चुनाव को आप भूल गए हैं ? सुभद्रा जोशी जी यहाँ नहीं हैं। लेकिन आप भूल गए हैं कि सुभद्रा जोशी जी सरदार संतोख सिंह को लेकर प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के पास गई थीं। कच्चा चिट्ठा मत खुलवाइये। जब तक कोई कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथ है वह अच्छा है और जब वह खिलाफ हुआ या वह खिलाफ है, तो वह बुरा है, यह कसौटी ठीक नहीं है। व्यक्ति के गुण दोष के आधार पर निर्णय होना चाहिए, राजनीतिक आधार पर नहीं। यही हमारी शिकायत है कि राजनीतिक आधार पर निर्णय होते हैं। प्लेबिसिट फ्रंट काश्मीर को भारत से अलग ले जाने की बात पहले से कर रहा था। लेकिन जब चुनाव आए

रीर चुनाव में आपको कठिनाई दिखाई दी, आपने उसको अवैध घोषित कर दिया। उसको पहले से अवैध घोषित किया जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन तब आपने कार्रवाई नहीं की है। आपने कार्रवाई तब की जब चुनाव सिर पर आ गए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो इस सदन के पुराने सदस्य हैं और आपको याद होगा कि गोआ में फौज भेजना पहले से जारी था लेकिन गोआ में फौज नहीं भेजी गई। चुनाव सिर पर आ गया, एक व्यक्ति को विजयी बनाना जरूरी हो गया, तब गोआ में फौज भेजी गई। क्या सभी निर्णय आप राजनीतिक आधार पर करेंगे? कोई नहीं चाहता कि गुरुद्वारों की पवित्रता फिर से स्थापित न हो। कोई नहीं चाहता कि गुरुद्वारों से धन का दुरुपयोग किया जाए। लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी जब उसके स्वार्थ पर चोट लगती है, तभी कार्रवाई करती है, यह खेद की बात है।

मुझे खेद है कि श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल पंजाब की सारी राजनीति को यहां ले आए हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि सरदार गुरनाम सिंह जब मुख्य मंत्री थे तब उनके जमाने में सरदार फेरुमान को शहीद हो जाने दिया गया। आज वही सरदार गुरनाम सिंह कांग्रेस दल के प्यारे हो गए हैं ...

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल : गलत बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन्हीं को आगे बढ़ा कर अकाली मंत्रिमंडल को तोड़ा जा रहा था। उन्हीं को मुख्य मंत्री बनाने की कांग्रेस पार्टी कोशिश कर रही थी।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल : बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर यह बात गलत है तो राज्यपाल ने जो कुछ किया है वह ठीक किया है।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल : वह ठीक है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने राज्यपाल के आचरण की आलोचना की है। पंजाब की

नई स्थिति भी इसका प्रमाण है कि अगर राज्यपाल का निर्णय कांग्रेस के पक्ष में जाता तो राज्यपाल अच्छे, खिलाफ जाता तो राज्यपाल खराब।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : रंगदार ऐनक लगा कर आए हैं क्या ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं ऐनक लगा ही नहीं रहा हूं।

श्री गोखले ने कहा है कि वह इस पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे। जब हमने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट में मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल को अधिकार दे रखे हैं, उस पर एक जिम्मेदारी सौंप रखे हैं कि ट्रांस्फर्ड सबजेक्ट्स के बारे, स्थानांतरित विषयों के बारे में वह अपनी सिफारिशें करे तो क्या उसके सामने अगर फेट एकम्पली प्रिजेंट की जाएगी तो सिफारिशें करने का कोई अर्थ रह सकेगा ?

श्री एच० आर० गोखले : और अगर उधर दूसरा फेट एकम्पली हो जाता, तो उसका क्या करते ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं इस समय तथ्यों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। दिल्ली मेट्रोपालिटन काउंसिल के अधिकार क्या हैं, इसकी चर्चा हो रही है।

विधि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि किसी परिस्थिति में, जब पार्लियामेंट भी सत्त में नहीं है और दिल्ली मेट्रोपालिटन काउंसिल भी सेशन में नहीं है, तो राष्ट्रपति अघ्यादेश जारी कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वह भविष्य के लिए कानून की ऐसी व्याख्या न करें, जो दिल्ली मेट्रोपालिटन काउंसिल के अधिकारों को कम कर दे।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Definitely were not.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर सरकार पार्लियामेंट के सामने ऐसा कानून लेकर आयेगी, जिसके बारे में दिल्ली मेट्रोपालिटन काउंसिल

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

विचार कर सकती है, संशोधन दे सकती है, सुझाव दे सकती है, और उस कानून को दिल्ली मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल के विचार के लिए नहीं भेजा जायेगा, तो यह पार्लियामेंट के बनाये हुए कानून का हनन होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सा मिनिस्ट्री इस मामले में विचार करे। यह इन्टर-प्रेटेशन का सवाल है। आप गुरद्वारों के प्रश्न को थोड़ी देर के लिए छोड़ दीजिए। दिल्ली मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल में भारतीय जनसंघ का बहुमत है, इस बात को भी भुला दीजिए। कल कोई और पार्टी वहाँ आ सकती है। आखिर दिल्ली मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल के अधिकार क्या हैं? दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट, 1966 में कहा गया है: "दि मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल शॉल.....", अर्थात् मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल को अधिकार होगा विचार करने का, सिफारिश करने का। राष्ट्रपति ने अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया, एक फेट एकम्प्ली हो गया, तो मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल सिफारिश क्या करेगी? क्या उसकी सिफारिश को सुना जायेगा? क्या उसकी सिफारिश के प्रकाश में मंत्री महोदय इस अध्यादेश में संशोधन करने के लिए तैयार होंगे।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Why not? We will consider.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : विधि मंत्री महोदय बड़े उदार दिखाई देते हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में विधि मंत्रालय का दिमाग साफ होना चाहिए। मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल के अधिकार सीमित नहीं किये जाने चाहिए। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट, 1966 का क्या इन्टरप्रेटेशन है, इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार होना चाहिए।

विधि मंत्री ने ठीक कहा है कि यूनियन टैरीटरीज की एसेम्बलीज को भी हम यह अधिकार नहीं देते हैं। लेकिन मामला केवल आर्बिट्रेंस जारी करने के बारे में नहीं है। और भी ऐसे मामले आ सकते हैं, जिनमें पार्लियामेंट कि जल्दी कानून बनाने की जरूरत है और दिल्ली

मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल को वे विषय भेजे न जायें और उसकी प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त न की जाय, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि विधि मंत्री महोदय अपने इस बचन पर कायम रहेंगे कि जल्दी से चुनाव कराये जायेंगे। यह नामजद बोर्ड ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं चलना चाहिए।

विधि मंत्री ने कहा है—और सदस्यों ने भी कहा है कि जो पुराने कानून हैं, उन्हीं के आधार पर हमने यह कानून बनाया है। लेकिन पुराने कानून में बोर्ड के मेम्बरों के बारे में एक शर्त लगाई गई है। दि सिख गुरुद्वाराज एक्ट, 1925 में कहा गया है—मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"A person shall not be nominated or co-opted to be a Member of the Board if he takes alcoholic drinks".

अगर कोई व्यक्ति शराब पीता है, तो वह बोर्ड का मेम्बर नहीं बनाया जायेगा। इस विधेयक में यह व्यवस्था नहीं है। क्यों नहीं है? (व्यवधान) ... दरवाजे खोले जा रहे हैं, नियम तोड़े जा रहे हैं, अपने अनुकूल व्यक्तियों को स्थान देने के लिए बातावरण बनाया जा रहा है।

विधि मंत्री ने माना है कि यह एक अस्थायी, टेम्पोरेरी, कानून है। लेकिन जो स्थायी कानून आयेगा, उसमें चुनाव की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और परिभाषाओं में ऐसा परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाना चाहिए जिससे सिख समुदाय को नुक़ायत हो।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House disapproves of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Management) Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 20th May, 1971."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the better management of certain Sikh Gurdwaras and Gurdwara property, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments. I will put all the clauses together. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 20, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 20, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.35 hrs.

MYSORE STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up the next item—The Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) :

On behalf of Shri K. C. Pant, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Mysore to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The House is aware that in the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, in relation to the State of Mysore, the President has declared that the powers of the State Legislature shall be exercised by or under the authority of Parliament. However, in view of the otherwise busy schedule of the two Houses, it would be difficult for Parliament to deal with the various legislative measures that may be necessary in respect of the State. There would be particular difficulty in situations requiring emergent legislation. The Bill, therefore, seeks to confer on the President the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of the State.

It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the States under the President's rule and the present Bill is on the usual lines.

Provision has been made for the Constitution of the Consultative Committee, consisting of Members of Parliament, which will be consulted before enacting laws in respect of the State of Mysore. Provision is also being made to empower Parliament to direct modifications in the laws made by the President, if considered necessary.

I request the honourable House to accept the legislative proposal before it and to pass the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Mysore to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Aram bagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971, I will say that for the last 20 years in this House there was no arrangement for simultaneous interpretation in English of the speeches that might have been made in Bengali. But in the Fifth Lok Sabha, some Opposition members spoke in Bengali in order that their mother tongue may find an honourable place in this House. Since some arrangement has now been made in this House for simultaneous interpretation in English of the speeches made in Bengali, I offer my thanks

* The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Manoranjan Hazra]

to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker for the same. But the arrangement that has been made so far is not complete, as this facility for simultaneous interpretation should also be extended to the Question Hour for us. I would appeal to you, Sir, to do the needful.

I shall now come to the Bill under consideration. This type of Bill shows the growing tendency of the Central Government to usurp the powers of the State Governments. We have a picture of Central rule in States like Orissa, Gujarat, Bihar, Punjab and in Mysore. The present Bill is related to the State of Mysore. Similar Central rule was imposed upon the Union Territory of Manipur. Therefore, it is obvious that the Central Government has grown a tendency to rule the States from here. From my own experience, I can say that whatever happened in Mysore, Mr. Dharma Vira is responsible for that and about this man we have got some experience in West Bengal as he was once the Governor of that State. We all know well that he is an expert in breaking the State Governments through dishonest means. In Mysore, too, he was responsible for creating such a condition which led the Central Government to take over State administration through a Presidential proclamation.

Sir, this taking over of State administration through dishonest means is a danger to our democracy. The present ruling party, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, is trying to topple the various State Governments. It is also known to us that in 1959 there was a non-Congress Government in Kerala. That Government was destroyed by the ruling party at the Centre through dishonest means. Shrimati Indira Gandhi incited, at that time, the people of the State against the State Government to start a civil disobedience movement and in that movement many schools and colleges were burnt. Now Shrimati Gandhi has changed her tactics as her old tactics are not going to influence the people any more. After careful conspiracy she has started toppling the State Governments with the help of defectors. Her actual intention is to administer the States from the Centre and for achieving that end she has been making consistent efforts. Therefore, Sir, a danger has arisen to our democracy because of frequent toppling of State Governments by the ruling party at the Centre. As

this matter should be taken into account by the Members of this House, I bring it to their notice.

I now invite the attention of the House to the various provisions in the Bill under consideration. Sir, under sub-clause (3) of clause 3 it has been provided for that the Act, enacted, by the President, shall be laid before each House of Parliament. It is also provided for in the Bill that after the President's Act is laid before Parliament, we can direct modifications to be made therein, if we like, by passing a resolution to that effect within period of one month. In this connection, Sir, I would like to say that our President is vested with many powers under the Constitution. I am not going to challenge his powers. But our Parliament has also some powers. If we want to modify the President's Act, it will have to be done by passing a resolution within a period of one month; otherwise it cannot be done. But there is some dangerous point in this time limit of one month. One month is a long period and in such a long period many undesirable things may happen.

Then I will say that the legislative powers of Parliament are being trampled upon by giving law-making powers to the President. I feel that the President, perhaps, does not want to be invested with such a power.

The Parliament has been deprived of its law-making powers. I do not feel there is any necessity of conferring such powers to the President. But the Ministers want to degrade the position of the President. They want to make him a puppet in their hands. Nothing is more disgraceful to him than conferring upon him such a law-making power.

I conclude my speech opposing the Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971.

*SHRI K. MALLANNA (Madhugiri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we have before us the Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill. This is the first time that the President's Rule has been imposed in the State after Independence. People are very happy about the President's Rule in the State. They are happy because during the last ten years they had been suffering under misrule of Shri Nijalingappa

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

and Shri Veerendra Patil's ministries. Corruption was rampant in the administration. Favouritism, nepotism and caste considerations were the order of the day and the people wanted an end of their Government. When that was the situation, President took over the administration of the State of Mysore and the people had high hopes of good administration during the President's Rule. But I am sorry to say that their hopes were belied.

It would not be out of place for me to mention here that during the regime of Shri Nijalingappa and also of Shri Veerendra Patil, even in the Universities and Colleges there was utter mismanagement and they were appointing only their kith and kin and their supporters to high posts in these institutions. Even in the Public Works Department there were seven or eight Chief Engineers.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I draw the attention of the hon. Member to the scope of the Bill? The Bill is confined only to this, namely, that instead of Parliament Legislating, we are delegating that power to the President. Let us not go into all the affairs of the Mysore State.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I am pointing out how the necessity of this legislation arose. We hope that all this mismanagement will end with the imposition of President's Rule. After the President's Rule, the Government investigated the conduct of several officers. For instance, in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works there was lot of mismanagement. The Government enquired into the affairs of this Company. The Officers of the Government also paid surprise visits to several Hospitals in the State. People were very happy over these developments and they were looking forward for a change for the better in the administration.

But things have not turned out as expected. It has been noticed that of late the administration has gone from bad to worse. The Government have set up several Committees and they have appointed the defeated candidates as chairmen and members of those committees. The people had not heard about the members of these committees earlier. They had not figured in the public life of the State, either social or political. This is how the administration of the State is being run under President's Rule. It is in these circumstances that this Bill has been brought before this

House in order to set up a Consultative Committee to provide guidelines to the Governor in the administration of the State. I welcome this Bill.

There are a few important points which I would like to bring to the notice of this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are going out of the scope of the Bill.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: It is within the scope of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Order.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: There were two important issues, one relating to the border and the other relating to the river waters on which the attention of the people was focused during the recent elections. Inspired by the leadership of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, people gave their verdict in favour of the ruling Congress and all the 27 seats were won by the Congress headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

The border dispute is a burning issue before the people of the State. The Mahajan Commission was set up with the consent of Maharashtra and Mysore Governments to resolve this dispute and this Commission has submitted its Report on this subject. But the recommendations of the Commission have not so far been implemented.

The second question agitating the minds of the people is in regard to Cauvery waters, the 1924 agreement regarding sharing of Cauvery waters would expire in 1974. I appeal to the Government to ensure that the Cauvery Basin Projects are given high priority and completed before 1974.

Lastly I would like to draw the attention of the House to the serious drought and famine conditions prevailing in some of the districts of the State namely, Tumkur, Chittaldurg, Bellary and Kolar. I urge the Government that in order to prevent the recurrence of such calamities in these districts, a Development Board on the lines of the Rayalaseema Development Board in Andhra Pradesh should be set up immediately to bring about an allround economic and agricultural development of this region.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not think this is a controversial Bill. The only question is whether we should continue to legislate for Mysore as long as it is under President's rule or we should delegate the power to the President as Parliament has many other things on hand. I have many names ; hon. Members may confine themselves only to this point, and not go into details of what is going on in Mysore at the moment.

SHRI CHANDRE GOWDA (Chikamagalur) : I welcome this Bill. I would like to narrate the story which ended in the imposition of President's rule. It is for the first time that Mysore is under President's rule. I welcome it for the reason that the Ministry headed by Shri Veerendra Patil had brought about an administration wherein corruption, communalism and casteism were rampant. The result of the last general election to the Lok Sabha from the State proved beyond all reasonable doubt that the people's verdict was against that Government. Out of the 72 lakh votes polled, the ruling Congress secured 52 lakh votes, which showed not only that they approved the programmes and policies of the new Congress but that they had a very strong grouse against the Mysore Government then headed by Shri Veerendra Patil of the old Congress. They in the old Congress used to boast about their Ministry as an unbreakable rock. But within five days of the declaration of the results of the voting to the Lok Sabha, something unexpected and unimagined happened, that is, the Ministry fell on 18 March 1971.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why go into all those details now ?

SHRI CHANDRE GOWDA : I do so for a specific purpose. It was the Veerendra Patil Ministry which was mainly responsible for the deterioration of conditions in the State. With the imposition of President's rule, we thought something better would be done for the State. But contrary to our expectations, the Governor is behaving like a dictator in the State. In fact, many representations have been submitted even to the Prime Minister on many occasions. All the committees have been constituted by the present Governor without consulting any of the elected Members, not even the Legislative Council Members and Members of Parliament.

In this connection I would like to bring certain instances to the notice of this hon. House to show how Veerendra Patil's shadow Government is being run by the present Governor. From the time he assumed charge of the administration, he has been appointing many committees, and he continues to do so. The ex-Finance Minister, Shri Ramakrishna Hegde has been appointed the Chairman of the State Youth Service Organisation. Shri Linga Reddy, ex-Minister of Fisheries, has been made the Chairman of the Fisheries Board. Shri L. S. Venkoji Rao, former Treasurer of Congress (O) has been made the Chairman of the State Transport Corporation. Mrs. Sudha Reddy, former Congress (O) M. P., has been made the Chairman of the State Lalit Kala Akademi. Shri Chowdiah of Cong. (O), who was defeated in the last elections from Madya constituency, has been made the Regent of the Mysore Agricultural University. My submission is that the Governor cannot run the administration like this. He has not had the courtesy to consult any of the 27 Members of Parliament who have been returned on behalf of the ruling party.

In the circumstances, it is very necessary that we should have a consultative committee, and hence the Bill has been brought here, with that specific purpose. Therefore I welcome the Bill, and hope that Members from all sections of the House will support it so that Governor's rule can be ended as early as possible, elections can be held and a popular Government installed.

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, इसके बारे में मेरा कोई विशेष मतभेद नहीं है लेकिन जिन परिस्थितियों में बहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा और उसी के सन्दर्भ में माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि जो आज दल बदल का रोग पूरे भारतवर्ष के सभी प्रान्तों में हमारे प्रजातंत्र की जड़ों को खोखला करता हुआ सा इलाज हो गया है, क्या उसके लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कोई कानून बनाने का सरकार विचार कर रही है जिससे कि इस दल बदल को रोका जा सके और जिस दल को जनता ने बहुमत में भेजा है वह पाँच साल तक

अपने कार्यक्रम के अनुसार वहां पर जनता की सेवा कर सके ? यह एक ऐसा राज रोग है जो कि पूरे देश में इस प्रकार विद्यमान है कि जहां पर भी विरोधी दलों की सरकार होती है हमारे कांग्रेस के बन्धु वहां की सरकार को गिराना चाहते हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार को विरोधी दलों की सरकार फूटी आंखों भी नहीं भाती है। इसी सन्दर्भ में यदि मैसूर को लिया जाये तो कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी। मैसूर में निर्वाचन के पूर्व विरोधी दलों की सरकार थी।

और केन्द्र के जो मंत्री हैं इनको भी सरकार अच्छी नहीं लगती थी, चुनाव के बाद जब बहुमत में आ गये तो उसको गिराने के लिये पूरी तरह से संलग्न हो गये तथा विधायकों की खरीद फरोस्त शुरू हो गयी। 50, 50 हजार रु० देकर उनको खरीदा गया और इस प्रकार मैसूर की सरकार गिरा दी गयी। जहां तक सरकार गिराने का काम है ऐसा लगता है कि इसे केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने 11 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर रखा हो। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आज आपके लिये रामबाण हथियार है वह कल आपके लिये खतरा हो सकता है। भगवान न करे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर दल बदल कर के कल आप को खतरे में डाल दें। यह खतरा आगे बढ़ने वाला है। इस लिये अगर आप ने कानून नहीं बनाया तो आने वाले समय में आप को इसका सामना करना पड़ेगा और उसके पूरी तरह से शिकार होंगे। आपके पास सत्ता है, कुर्सियों के लिये लड़ाई चल रही है और उसके आप शिकार होने वाले हैं। प्रान्त की सरकार गिरने से कोई ज्यादा फर्क नहीं पड़ता, लेकिन उसमें आप दिलचस्पी लेते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि यह जो दल बदली की बीमारी है इससे देश खोखला होता जा रहा है, विदेशों में हमारा चित्र बहुत चिनीना दिखाई देने लगा है कि भारत की पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य खरीदे जाते हैं। यह हमारी संस्कृति के लिये एक कलंक है और इसको रोकने के लिये एक विधेयक आपको लाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि सदन के सभी सदस्य उसका समर्थन करेंगे।

15 hrs.

जहां तक राष्ट्रपति का सवाल है विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन चाहता हूं कि दल बदल की बीमारी रोकने के लिये आप को विधेयक लाना चाहिये जिससे हमारे देश के अन्दर प्रजातंत्र की जड़ें मजबूत हों।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : This is one more case of the State Government having succumbed to Central pressures. Before the split in the Congress this particular Government under Nijalingappa was considered to be a good Government and consequently he was elected Congress President and Veerendra Patil took over the Government. Unfortunately we found that after split that Government was not considered competent and so that was toppled. We all know what amount of work Shri Nijalingappa and subsequently his successor Shri Veerendra Patil had done in Mysore. They have undertaken extensive irrigation works and several thousands of pump sets were electrified. The Shravati hydel project was completed due to their tireless efforts. They also set up one of the largest aluminium plants in the country and industrialisation of Mysore was on its way. Unfortunately a situation has now developed when it has not been found possible for the Government to go ahead with its plans. The Central Government should take the fullest care during the President's rule to see that the progress that Mysore was making under its earlier regimes would continue. It has its problems which are well-known. They have been debated here in the past. We would very much like that those problems are solved in an amicable and sympathetic manner. We have to express our deep regrets that the State Governments which are opposed to the central regime are toppled in spite of their being elected in a democratic manner. We have democracy in this country and we trust that when representatives are elected democratically, we feel that unfair means should not be employed to dislodge the wishes of the people. We are sure that the Centre itself will in course of time take full notice of the consequences of such a situation and we feel that it is necessary for us to bring this to the attention of this House.

*SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is highly

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

regrettable that Mysore State should have come up here for discussion in this House. Generally, in many States the democratically elected Governments have fallen and it is a matter of deep regret that Mysore State also should be one among them, where the popular Government has not been able to function. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has accepted unreservedly the principle that, whichever political party may be in power, there should be a Government elected by the people. It is immaterial whether it is the Old Congress Party or the New Congress Party that is in power. But, it is of paramount importance that there should be a duly elected Government by the people exercising their franchise freely and fearlessly. The epidemic of defection which is in an endemic form today throughout the country has brought down the Veerendra Patil Government in Mysore State. I do not want to enter into any discussion as to whether that Government did well or not. But the hopping of legislators from one political party to another deserves outright condemnation.

Sir, I remember very well having read a news item that when the General Secretary of the New Congress, Shri Uma Shankar Dixit was camping in Mysore, a number of Members of the Assembly including the Minister of Veerendra Patil Government were standing in a queue for long hours with applications in their folded hands for entry into the New Congress. This unsavoury episode clearly illustrates that the Congress legislators belonging either to the Old Congress or the New Congress would not like to remain for ever out of power and they cannot reconcile themselves to the situation of sitting in Opposition and discharging their duties as such. We find that the New Congress has closed its doors to the Members of Old Congress. If only the doors of the new Congress are kept ajar, there will undoubtedly be an onrush of Old Congress Members seeking entry.

I can very well imagine the pangs of remorse of Shri Nijalingappa, the former President of Old Congress, that he should be a witness to the sordid state of affairs in his own Home State.

Mysore is one of the progressive States of

our country. It also happens to be our neighbouring State. We, the people of Tamil Nadu, have always wished them well and would continue to do so. The two States have very cordial relations for ages. The people of the two States are bound by common cultural links and the languages spoken by the people of the two States are of Dravidian origin. Bangalore, the capital of Mysore State, is a cosmopolitan city with people speaking different languages.

I would like to refer to a dispute that has arisen between these two neighbours, which has created tension and misunderstanding among the people. This, Sir, relates to sharing of Cauvery waters. The two popular Governments could not come to a negotiated settlement. Unfortunately, now there is President's rule in Mysore. The Tamil Nadu Government has persistently been demanding that this issue be referred to a Tribunal. Recently, in an all-party meeting convened under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Kalaingar Karunanidhi, this demand has been endorsed unanimously. If the friendly relations between these two States are to be fostered and further strengthened, it is imperative that the Central Government intervene immediately and find an amicable solution by referring this dispute to a Tribunal. We realise that we are sustained by the waters of Cauvery. It is also not our intention that Mysore should be deprived of its due share of Cauvery waters. In fact, it is our cherished desire that both Tamil Nadu and Mysore flourish and prosper together by utilising the waters of Cauvery.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to our utter dismay we find that the Government of Mysore is proceeding fast with their plan of construction of dams across Hemavathi, Kabini and Harangi—the tributaries of Cauvery. If this is permitted, Tamil Nadu will become a vast arid zone. The Governor of Mysore is more vociferous than the democratically elected Government had been and swears that these dams will be completed soon. I would appeal to the Central Government that the people of Tamil Nadu should not be deprived of their legitimate share of Cauvery waters. I would also request the Central Government to intervene and refer the issue to a Tribunal immediately. With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Sir, I rise

to support the Bill that has been brought forward, in regard to the President taking over the powers to legislate in respect of Mysore. In the course of the discussion, quite a few points have been thrown up. A large number of them deal either with the political vested interests or regional vested interests. As per the advice given by the Deputy-Speaker, I would like to confine myself to the basic issues that are involved, but we cannot divorce them from the surrounding political atmosphere.

In regard to the oft-mentioned toppling game, that is one of the most favourite stories going round that there is some sort of a master mind at New Delhi or elsewhere...

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : It is going to recoil on you.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : We are not worried at the recoiling. We have been associated with the political developments in Mysore right from the beginning, when we assembled on the 17th March. An opportunity was given by the Governor to form a ministry. But if opportunistic politicians change their colours to suit their own self-advancement in political life, we cannot say this is done through some master mind toppling this or that government. That has been the drawback in our public life.

I would not like to give any publicity to the previous rulers of Mysore, but the ex-Government presented a sort of budget and thereafter vacated their posts at the most critical time. If they had stayed on for 10 days more, which was possible, at least the salaries of the officials of the Mysore Government could have been paid. It was a sort of a tactical move to put the elected MPs from Mysore and the Central Government into a sort of discomfiture. Like *prima donnas*, they have vacated their posts with tears in the eyes of some members of the Mysore Government.

Now comes the problem of the Governor's rule. I have met Mr. Dharma Vira. Perhaps he wants to live down his reputation that he gathered in West Bengal. Perhaps that is haunting him. At the time when he was responsible for the overthrow of the West Bengal Government, he was called the lackey of the Central Government. Perhaps in the closing phase of his really brilliant career he is now trying to prove that he is nobody's lackey.

That is the reason why many of us, Members of Parliament, today feel that we are not being consulted on major issues. I know him personally and I have talked to him and put it to him....

AN HON. MEMBER : Is he a friend of yours?

SHRI B. V. NAIK : He is an acquaintance of mine. I will not call him my enemy. There is no personal enmity between us.

I have seen him work as though he were a civil servant and I want to see him work as a Governor. We, the elected Members of Parliament, had been at pains to tell him that he, who had been a civil servant in the past, is not after all the Chief Secretary but that he is the Governor and therefore he is even above the Chief Minister and, to that extent, he is a political appointee and as a political appointee he cannot take administrative decisions without ascertaining the will of the people. And the will of the people has been proved unquestionably when they elected every Member of Parliament from everyone of the constituencies of the State of Mysore and, to that extent, on the basis of friendly persuasion we have been trying to tell him, and in fact we have convinced him, that the will of the people can be asserted by the people who have received a fresh mandate. If out of these 27 people some of us may be inexperienced, some others are definitely experienced. Now, if this is done, I think many of the problems of the State of Mysore and its administration will vanish into the air.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the Bill proposes to do that.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : That is why I support it, Sir.

Then I come to my second point. We are now going to give powers to the President. Ultimately, what will it boil down to? The proposals that have been worked out by somebody in the Mysore Government Secretariat would be approved by the Centre. Herein, I would plead that at least the problems of administration of Mysore should be solved during this interim period. During the seven or eight months or whatever time is left at their disposal, they should try to solve those problems of administration which the old administration

[Shri B. V. Naik]

because of their political pressures have been refusing to solve. In fact, they, even connived at them. We have a State of Mysore which is a composite State which would break up unless we are able to solve the service controversy. Each area has got its own pulls and counter pulls. Now that there is a sort of a vacuum I think a great service could be done to the State of Mysore if the inter-state seniority rivalry that is going on between various zones due to the political pressures, is solved permanently and once for all in spite of justice for some and injustice for a few others. I would urge that the Centre should put as much pressure as they can upon this State to see that this inter-State seniority controversy is resolved before the popular government comes into power.

*SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to note that for the last two or three days this House has been discussing issues concerning President's Proclamations in Gujarat, Punjab and Mysore and the consequential legislation. I wonder how long this business will continue in this House. I feel that Government should give a serious thought to this aspect.

Congress (R) and Congress (O) have their own scores to settle. We are not concerned with those controversies between them. Even when they were united, they had their problems. And now, after the split, each is criticising the other.

Sir, I am not supporting this Bill. If the delegation of power is not given to the President, then this House would have had an opportunity to discuss the various issues involved. Not only the Hon'ble Members from Mysore but others from the various sections of the House would have had the opportunity to discuss the matter. But unfortunately this has not happened.

The power of the Legislature of the State of Mysore to make laws is sought to be conferred on the President, through this Bill. But, Sir, this conferment of the power is in name only as, in actual practice, it is the Ministry of Home Affairs or more probably the Congress (R) who would be wielding the power.

Recently we have seen the controversy regarding the Governor of Mysore, Shri Dharma

Vira. As per the newspaper reports, the Congress (R) members alleged that the Governor had nominated only the Congress (O) leaders to certain bodies in the State. Sir, the Governor is in an unenviable position. If he does something, he is blamed by one party or the other. Even if he is impartial and unbiased, he does not escape the stigma. In the case of the Governor of Mysore, Sir, he was summoned to Delhi and had to apologize. If he had not done so, I wonder what would have happened to him. It is only because of this, Sir, I feel that the power of Parliament to legislate for Mysore State should not be delegated to the President.

SHRI S. B. PATIL (Bagalkot) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for your permission to speak on the subject we are discussing today. Sir, many friends from both Mysore and other States have expressed their views on the subject but our friend Mr. Viswanathan from Madras has referred to the Cauveri River Water Dispute. I do not want to go into the details because this discussion is a restricted one. When our friend referred to this matter—it is an important matter for both Tamil Nadu and Mysore—he suggested that the dispute might be referred to the tribunal.

Sir, we have no popular Government in Mysore. Unfortunately, Governor's rule is there. Many of our friends expressed that the Governor is dictatorial and I do not want to go into the details. Regarding the Cauveri River Water dispute, Mysore had sent the proposal for clearance to the Central Water and Power Commission. The Central Water and Power Commission has not given the clearance to the scheme. Sir, I hope that there is no question of referring the matter to the tribunal now. Tamil Nadu and the Mysore State—after formation of popular Government in Mysore—can mutually discuss and settle the matter.

As regards the other point I want to urge the Government that Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Scheme which is one of the major irrigation schemes has not so far been given clearance by the Central Water and Power Commission. The Mysore Government submitted this scheme for their clearance in the year 1967. Still in 1970 they have written back to the State Government that some information is

*The original speech was delivered in Telegu.

required for giving clearance. I do not know what Central Water and Power Commission is doing—whether it is giving clearance or giving no clearance. I do not understand the mentality of the Central Water and Power Commission which is under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Then, our friend has referred to the Mahajan Commission. This is an important point. The Mahajan Commission had submitted its report long ago about the dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore. The Government is silent on this matter. In our border areas the people are pressing for the implementation of the Mahajan Commission's report immediately and for solving the problem. I do not want to go into details.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would not like to do *post mortem* of the circumstances which led to the fall of the Veerendra Patil Government but would offer my observations so far as this Bill is concerned.

This Bill is not so simple and innocuous as it looks. It envisages to give blanket power to the Government of India so far as the government of Mysore is concerned. Legislation could have been initiated in this Parliament but this Bill provides to delegate all parliamentary powers to the President which means that the President will act on the advice of the Council of Ministers, which means, the Home Ministry. So, for all purposes, the Home Ministry is going to decide the destiny of the people of Mysore.

So long as our good friend, Shri Mohsin, from Mysore State, is there, I do not think any harm could be done. I hope, he will fulfil the aspirations of the people of Mysore State—all the big hopes and the big promises that had been given for *garibi hatao* and the election promises would be fully implemented. I hope, he will be responsible to nobody and a free hand would be given to him to solve all the outstanding problems of Mysore State.

I also hope that he will immediately implement the Mahajan Commission's Report, which has been hanging fire for the last so many years, and will give Mysore due justice about Belgaum and other areas. I hope, he will not

be elbow-twisted or pressurized by the Maharashtrian interests in his Government.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) : Maharashtrians want justice.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Secondly, the inter-State water dispute regarding the Krishna waters has taken such a long time before the Krishna-Godavari Tribunal appointed under article 262 of the Constitution. If this thing is allowed to go on, I think, the Mysore people will not get justice. At the cost of Mysore, the Andhra Government has been carrying on new construction of various projects like Pochampad, Nagarjunasagar and so on. I hope, so long as Shri Mohsin is there, he will look after the interests of Mysoreans.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Shenoy.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I have not concluded yet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not concluded.

SHRI P. K. DEO : At your direction, I conclude now.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the popular ministry in Mysore State collapsed under the pressure of the massive mandate given to the ruling party in the mid-term election to Lok Sabha. It was then hoped that there would be elections to the State Legislature immediately. But the climatic conditions and certain other factors were against such a proposition. So, the people of Mysore had to choose between Governor's rule and rule by a new ministry to be formed with the support of unpopular defectors. It was like choosing between the devil and the deep sea. The choice has already been made and we have to go through the Governor's rule now for some time to come.

The Governor should rule the State not arbitrarily and independently during the period of the President's Proclamation but with the aid and advice of an advisory committee to be formed under the authority of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what the Bill provides.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : That is only for legislative purposes. According to the present Bill, the President can make laws instead of the Parliament and the President has to make laws in consultation with the Consultative Committee. But the Governor can go on exercising the executive powers without consulting anybody, though, in theory, he is doing so under the authority of the President. The Government should always appoint an Advisory Committee to aid and advise the Governor whenever President's Rule is imposed in a particular State.

I am happy to know that the Central Government is anxious to hold elections to the State Legislature as early as possible. I suggest that the elections may be held either in the month of October or in early November after the rainy season and the harvesting season is over.

Certain legislative measures are to be taken up immediately without waiting for the end of the President's Rule. The Mysore Land Reforms Act should be amended in order to settle disputes between landlords and tenants quickly and the "fair rent" under the Act should be fixed not with reference to the gross produce which can never be fixed for a long time to come under the present procedure but with reference to the land assessment. The waste land should be distributed to the landless unemployed. Those who want to engage themselves for self-employment must be given loans by the Government. To solve the housing problem, the Government must encourage housing cooperatives. So, the Government should give loans and land to the people who want to build houses in urban areas.

Then, certain projects which were taken up by the Government could not be implemented speedily because of the want of clearance by the Central Government. I make use of this opportunity to request the Central Government to give early clearance to these projects.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a non-controversial Bill. By virtue of the Proclamation issued by the President on 27th March, 1971, under article 356 of the Constitution, the powers of the Mysore State Legislature are now exercisable by or under the

authority of Parliament. Under article 357 (1) (a) of the Constitution, it is permissible for Parliament to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws, and to authorise the President to delegate, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority to be specified by him in that behalf.

So, we have got this Bill now to confer the powers on the President to legislate for the Mysore State. The hon. Members may appreciate that it will be difficult for Parliament to take legislative measures for all the States. It may be impossible to find time. It is only with this objective in view that this Bill has been brought forward on the usual lines. In respect of other States which are under President's Rule, such powers are given to the President to legislate. There is nothing unusual about this Bill. The President shall, whenever he considers fit and practicable to do so, consult the Committee constituted for the purpose. The Committee will consist of about 60 Members of Parliament, 40 from the Lok Sabha and 20 from the Rajya Sabha, which will be consulted by the President at all times. It may also consist of Members from the Opposition. Unfortunately, for the Opposition, all the Members of the Lok Sabha from Mysore are from one party. So, others may not be disheartened. In the Consultative Committee, the Opposition Members from other States also will find a place.

AN HON. MEMBER : Members from other places.

SHRI MOHSIN : Yes, but it cannot be from our State because in our State all of them belong to one party.

So, there need not be any apprehensions as regards the powers that are going to be conferred on the President in this connection and those powers are also controlled by some clause of this Bill. Clause 3 of the proposed Bill makes provision for parliamentary control over the legislation enacted by the President. It is not as if the Parliament will not have any control over the legislation. Either House of Parliament may, by resolution passed, within 30 days from the date on which the Act was enacted by the President in exercise of the delegated powers and placed before it, direct that modifications be made in the Act. If the modifications are agreed to by the other House, they shall be given effect to by the President by enacting an amending Act. So, it will thus be seen that the

delegation to the President will not be absolute and the essence of parliamentary control will still be there. So, my friends need not have any apprehension on this score.

My Bengali friend and hon. Shri Phool Chand Verma said about the toppling of non-Congress Governments in the States. Perhaps, they do not know what the situation in Mysore was. It was just the other way.

SHRI P. K. DEO : How is this relevant, Sir ?

SHRI MOHSIN : It was referred by some hon. Members. They have said it. Therefore, I have to take notice of it.

As a matter of fact, our Party is not interested in toppling any Government. They were toppled by themselves. How could we be blamed for that ? (Interruptions)..... As regards Mysore: an as hon. Member said, members were standing in the queue to see Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit when he came there. It was just the other way. Even when the door was closed and we did not want them, still they were knocking at our doors. This was the situation. Not that we wanted them to defect. Neither did we want the Government to be toppled (Interruptions)..... I have heard you. Please hear with me. It is in everybody's knowledge that the Government in Mysore was toppled later on but not by our Party but by the masses themselves. After the massive mandate from the people during the Lok Sabha elections, the members in the Legislature began to be afraid (Interruptions)..... They knew what is going to be their fate in the next elections. So, they left their Party in a hurry and wanted to join our Party. In fact, our Party had enough strength to form a ministry. Still we did not want to form the Government with the assistance of these defectors. That is the attitude we took about defections. We do not want any defections from any Party.

Sir, much has been said about defections. (Interruptions) I do not want to yield. I did not interrupt you when you spoke.

As regards defections, our Government is very sincere about bringing a legislation in this regard. We do not want any defections from any Party. Our friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, knows that the Prime Minister met the Opposition Leaders in December, 1970 and the

Government consulted the Opposition Leader^s in this connection as to what should be the basis for such a legislation. Later on, a letter was also addressed to all the Opposition Leaders seeking their opinion and support for such a legislation to see that defections do not take place in future. But, even to-day, I am sorry to say, some of the Opposition Leaders have not even replied,..... (Interruptions) This is the cooperation we are getting from the Opposition. They say so many things, but when it comes to actual practice, many go back. Sir, this is the co-operation we get. We are very sincere to bring legislation on defections and we solicit the co-operation of all the Parties here as also in the States because defections may take place even in State Legislatures..... (Interruptions) Many things were said in favour and against the outgoing Ministry of Mr. Veerendra Patil. I do not want to pass any remarks about the observations made in this regard. I do not want to speak ill of the dead.

Many things were said about the Governor by our Bengali friend and by other friends also. Our Bengali friend stated that the present Governor helped the ruling party for defecting legislators from Congress (O) to join Congress (R). You have to hear the other side also. Members from our party are saying so many things against the Governor himself. Anyway, these are matters which may not be discussed here, because they are not so relevant. We are conferring powers to the President, not to the Governor and the Governor does not come into the picture as far as this Bill is concerned.

I have already replied to Mr. Desai. Mr. Viswanathan referred to the Cauvery Water dispute and also Mr. S. B. Patil. There are differences on the use of Cauvery Waters between Mysore and Tamil Nadu. Efforts were made by the Centre to resolve the disputes by negotiation. The last meeting of the State Ministers in this connection was convened by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, in October, 1970. It was not found possible to arrive at any consensus. The Governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu have requested that a Tribunal should be constituted to adjudicate in the matter and further action to be taken in this regard for solving the differences between these States on the Cauvery Waters is under the consideration of the Government of India at the highest level.

[Shri Mohsin]

I am thankful to Raja Sahab Mr. P.K. DEO for his kind words regarding me. He has reminded me about the development to be made in Mysore State, about *garibi hatao* schemes to be implemented. He has been a very good friend of mine. Perhaps if he was not born a Raja, he would have been with us. Unfortunately that birth comes in the way of joining our party.

About the *garibi hatao* programme we are very particular to implement such programmes. We solicit his cooperation and broadmindedness to sacrifice a bit at least for the *garibi hatao* programme and I am sure my friend will not disappoint me.

Many other suggestions were made by some friends, Mr. Naik and some others. One was about inter-State seniority list and other things. All these things will be conveyed to the President.

With these words, I appeal to the House to support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Mysore to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have taken up clause-by-clause consideration. The question is :

"That clauses 2, 3, and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MOHSIN : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.44 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: WEST BENGAL SECURITY (TRIPURA RE-ENACTING) SECOND AMENDMENT ORDINANCE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up the Statutory Resolution in the name of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to move :

"This House disapproves of the West Bengal Security (Tripura Re-enacting) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 3rd May, 1971."

The West Bengal Security (Tripura Re-enacting) Second Amendment Ordinance is yet another detention ordinance specially meant for the colony of the Centre named Tripura. This ordinance as usual is meant for continuing repression and for deriving political advantage out of that for the ruling party. It is a desperate attempt to rehabilitate politically the Congress Party in Tripura.

15.46 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

During the past two or three years, we have seen them following a policy of deputing such officials as had earlier experience of handling peasants' and workers' agitations, that is, handling communist movements or movements led by the communists. We have known one superintendent of police who was taken there as IG, his background and his notoriety. That is the type of officials that they want to send to these small places to terrorise the people and to terrorise those who lead and organise agitations against exploitation and repression. Otherwise, how could one explain this ordinance ?

The parent Act was originally meant for West Bengal, and it had expired. This ordi-

nance is just an offshoot of that ; just because if it is challenged in a court of law, it is likely to be struck down, therefore, Government have taken recourse to bringing it here and taking this House's time.

Let us see the type of treatment that they have been meting out to people who have been arrested and detained under the different detention Acts. Very recently we had been talking about the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill. It is not yet an Act ; it is still in the Rajya Sabha, and I am told that they are trying to hustle it through there and very wrongly so.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : We shall pass it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He may hope to pass it.

Under this ordinance, they have detained a very well-known political leader, Shri Syed Badrudduja, a man aged over 75 years. He is kept in jail in the month of June in West Bengal where there is a lot of humidity and heat. Here is a gentleman aged 75 or 76, who had been in politics and who was an eminent leader for the last 45 or 50 years, and he was refused even a fan. Not only that, an advocate who happens to be a Member of Parliament, a very eminent advocate, Shri Shashanka Shekhar Sanyal who wanted to meet him was refused permission to meet him. It had first been agreed upon by the Jail Superintendent that he could go and interview Shri Badrudduja to give him legal advice. The gentlemen came at the jail gate, and there the Home Secretary's instruction came to the Jail Superintendent, and the gentleman had to go back without seeing Shri Badrudduja. Are we to accept that we are living in a jungle, in an age of barbarism perpetuated by this Government here ? They talk about socialism, and they talk about democracy ; but they are treating a man who had not surrendered to them in this fashion. They had wanted to make him a Cabinet Minister and get the support of the Muslim voters from Bengal before the last elections. Just because he would not sell his head like so many others on the other side, he is being taught a lesson today. It is a matter of deep shame and regret that a man aged 75 could be treated so harshly. Are they civilized

enough to understand these things that a man was declined even a fan in a cell in the month of June ? I could understand it if he were a criminal. But he is a political leader.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli) : A man arrested for printing counterfeit notes is provided with a fan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We know the facilities given to the money-bags who are sent behind the bars, to those who are patron-saints of the other side, those who finance them and those who give them money for doing horse-trading in Gujarat, Mysore, Punjab and Bihar. When they are taken to jail on charges of food adulteration, blackmarketing, spying, smuggling which is ruining the economy of the country, under-invoicing and over-invoicing involving Rs. 400 crores in foreign exchange every year, my hon. friend cannot touch them, because if he touches them, then he will go out of existence, and therefore he dare not touch them.

When we were discussing the last Bill, we were told this was being done to prevent espionage. What sort of espionage ? I have cited a concrete instance in which a British secret service agent, one Brig. Stevens who had a phoney job of the secretary of the Duar branch of the Indian tea Association was involved ; his sole job was to do intelligence work.

At the eastern border of India between Bhutan, Sikkim and India, in that remotest part, there he became very chummy, very friendly, hand in glove with the person to-day who is sitting as a Secretary of a Department in West Bengal Secretariat, and with the person who has till the other day Commissioner of Police, maintaining law and order on your behalf and trying to catch spies and the third one is the Commissioner of a Division.

May I ask Mr. Mohsin, doctor heal thyself. Set your machine right first before you try to poke your dirty nose in others clean affairs. You are doing all these things in order to remove political opponents, people who pose challenge to your throne and you want to remove them. That is why you are trying to take recourse to these methods. This will leap into history as a black act in an era which will be known for its anti-democratic actions.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Sir, another person was Dr. Yazdani, who was Minister in the United Front Government, a proper doctor and a man who had been an army officer once upon a time; I know him. He has been arrested. Why? These two by-elections were pending at that time. Why? You know in 1972 we are going to have another general election for the Assembly. So you had to remove them.

One of his (Mr. Yazdani's) relations has written a letter. I got it this morning. Mr. Mohsin, you can see from a minority community. Put your heart and try to find out what you are doing as a Minister in order to keep yourself in power. Is it right? You are a lawyer, I know. You should have better understanding of things. You should be more of an appreciator of human freedom and democracy of human rights. But what have you opted for? You have sold your soul to these people, the power grabbers, and you are clinching your hands in this black act. What explanation will you give when you go back to your Constituency and when you will be asked these questions? Are these Detention Acts absolutely essential or is it being done in order to keep you rotate in power in this method?

Mr. Mohsin will make a note, this gentleman, Dr. Yazdani's relation Dr. Gulamyad was told vide Memo No. 3426, "you may have interview with your relative at 4 P.M. on 8-6-1971." We went on 8-6-1971. From a very far off place he came. He went to Dr. Yazdani. But there he was not granted this interview. Another Deputy Jailor wrote him a letter, "Interview not held. Another date will be fixed, etc. etc." So, is it not harassment of the person who dispute your political superiority, or whatever it is? To harass his relations you deprive him of minimum requirements of life. Is this the way? Do you know—even the foreign rulers, the Britishers—they showed much more respect to the political opponents. I remember I read the speech made by the then Viceroy of this Country—Lord Linlithgo who said, "If I have to deprive somebody of his freedom and detain him, we must see that he is not deprived of his normal comforts." They gave family allowances. They gave all sorts of comforts. But to-day we have you who are denying comforts to a man of 75 years who has been a Member of this House, who had been a political leader

for the last 45 years. That is where you have come down to.

Than, Mr. Mohsin, you should not forget and you must have the courage to speak out that it is the hardened Police officials who in 1965 Mr. Justice A. N. Mulla had very rightly described as organised gangsters who are forcing you. You are playing in their hands. They are forcing you in this black act. With one stroke of the pen in 1965, 8000 persons from the minority community were put behind the bars. 8000 families were ruined. Why they were detained, even to-day they do not know.

With one stroke of the pen they were put behind the bars; with another stroke of it, when the purpose was served, they were released. That is the type of democracy Shrimati Indira Gandhi is trying to sell us here today in the 20th century. You cannot fool everybody; you can try to fool some; but you cannot fool everybody. That is the position.

Let us see how this Ordinance has been applied in Tripura. There was a Congress leader whose daughter was studying in class eight or nine in the Kalangpur Higher Secondary school. She got less than 100 marks out of 700 or 800—I am not sure. But she had to be promoted because she happened to be the daughter of a top Congress leader. The moment that was done, the other students who got higher marks than her but were not promoted wanted promotion. The Headmaster refused. What happened? The students staged a peaceful protest strike for one day. After a few days that Congress leader came with some goondas to the school and within its premises during school hours gave a good beat-up to the teachers and students. Then, after a few days, this Ordinance was applied and some of the teachers and students were arrested. In protest against that, the Government employees in Tripura called for a *bundh*. Immediately thereafter, the office-bearers of the Government Employees' Union—I can give their names—Babuldas, Joy Biswas and others—were arrested under this Ordinance and detained.

Sometime ago some of the tribals, for whom this Government has done nothing at all—were doing jhum or shifting cultivation, that is by deforestation to some extent—in a place called

Jhomb Jala, Champak Nagar. They were arrested and detained. How do Government expect these people to survive if they do not give opportunities to them to work and live? Is it Government's intention to clap them all inside jail? Then you must have a much bigger jail. If this be the line of approach, I do not know how many more jails you will have to have in the years to come. This is coming.

I am told that in the middle of 1969, for staging a strike in Dharma Nagar, they were told 'You are connected with Naxalites'. Then this Ordinance was applied and they were arrested and detained.

As far as Tripura is concerned, Mr. Kao of the Research Analysis Wing is very active. He has sent two specialists, selected officials, to go and create a special cell in Tripura. The object is to set the people right by repression. Out of the two seats in the Lok Sabha, both were captured by CPI (M) members. So this is a very alarming situation. So a special cell is being created under the direction of the Intelligence, Research Analysis Wing. For that, of course, there is no dearth of money. All this is being done to curb the peasant and working class agitation carried on democratic lines. All this is against the CPI (M).

How have the tribals been repressed in Kanchanpur? They used elephants to smash their cottages in Pykul. Their leader, Mondidar Rieng, led an agitation against the moneylenders who are charging 200-300 per cent interest on loans they give to the tribals.

16 hrs.

This gentleman, our leader, led an agitation, and what have you done? You wanted to help the moneylenders, you are a Congress man. So, these moneylenders came to the Police and asked them to detain this man, as otherwise their business was going to dogs. Immediately this Ordinance was applied to him and he was arrested and detained.

We say that you have failed in every sphere. You have miserably failed to bring about any development in Tripura. Unemployment is very acute there. You have failed there too. High prices are prevailing for daily essentials in Tripura and you cannot bring any relief to the people.

Communications with Tripura are through I.A.C. and there also the people are in a very difficult condition.

I only say one thing,—that if you feel you want to protect yourself like Gen. Franco, you will get isolated, because people have come to know you. They understand that you are nothing but stooges of big monopolists and capitalists—foreign and Indian. Therefore, either you serve the people or you quit. You feel that the police, army, militia and this Detention Act will save you, but I can tell you that this is not going to give you any help. People will throw you out like a piece of rag not before long.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Resolution moved :

"This House disapproves of the West Bengal Security (Tripura Re-enacting) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 3rd May, 1971."

Shri Suryanarayana.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Fluru) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government is doing their best to bring peace in the country without using the tactics that are followed by the Communist Party. The Government while doing so is proving their sincerity by appointing Inquiry Committees wherever necessary. The Government is trying to implement the various promises given by them to the electorate here. One of such promises is to see that the democratic institutions remain alive and progressing. But whenever such measures are brought before this House with this idea, our Communist friends make it a point to oppose them. It is very saddening to see that our friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu opposing the measure that is brought before this House. Our Communist friends are trying to follow the methods that are followed by other Communist countries but they have no say in the functioning of the Governments in those Communist countries. In those countries if people criticise policies of the Government they are dealt with severely and in certain cases the whereabouts of the critics are not known afterwards. Our Government is making sincere efforts in implementing the various democratic principles that have been enunciated by leaders like

*The original speech was delivered in Telegu.

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

Mahatma Gandhi. But still we find our Communist friends are opposing this measure tooth and nail.

It may be recalled that the same party was in power in West Bengal recently. In order to make their Government secure, they had enacted similar measures which they are opposing now. This is very surprising. In addition to this they are habituated to conduct walk-outs frequently for the purpose of publicity. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has mentioned a few cases where according to him injustice has been done. There are ample provisions in the law to safeguard people from such hasty action by biased officials or politicians. The Government also made a provision for appointment of an Inquiry Committee wherever it was necessary. All the cases and points enumerated here by the hon. Member would better be placed before such a Committee. Then the genuineness of these statements would be examined. It would serve no useful purpose if the Member chooses to enumerate these points here before us. I would advise my friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu not to do so here.

Every one of us here is very keen to see that peaceful conditions prevail in West Bengal. Just as an epidemic in East Bengal is threatening the lives of people in West Bengal, so also if there is disturbance and unrest in West Bengal it would threaten the peaceful life of the people in the contiguous States Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madras etc. With this in mind we are trying to bring peace in West Bengal and Tripura in particular and the country in general by bringing a bill of this nature. It would not bring credit to this Government if it tries to make use of this Bill against its political opponents—Communists or others.

Most of our Communist friends here who are opposing this Bill I remember were soliciting votes by professing their support to Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her party during last elections. It is strange to see them now opposing Shrimati Gandhi's policy so vehemently. It would appear as if they are opposing Shrimati Gandhi's policies with political motives.

I therefore submit that we should endeavour to localise and destroy this epidemic of unrest that is creating chaotic conditions in West Bengal and threatening the neighbouring

States. For this purpose we should support the progressive measures that are being brought here by Shrimati Gandhi's Government. I would also submit that if anybody opposes such progressive measures it would boomerange on them. I therefore request that you should all support the Government and strengthen its hands to bring about peace and progress in the country.

*SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE (Jangipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has introduced a resolution seeking the repeal of the West Bengal Security (Tripura Re-enacting) Second Amendment Ordinance. We have to consider in this connection the situation in West Bengal and whether there is any necessity for the Security Ordinance or not. Tripura (Interruptions)....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSE : Mr. Chairman he does not know it is not meant for West Bengal only, but meant for Tripura, a colony of the Centre. (Interruptions)....

SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE : I am speaking on the West Bengal Security (Tripura Re-enacting) Second Amendment Ordinance 1971.

He has suggested that the Security Ordinance should be repealed. The conditions prevailing in West Bengal during the last two or three years and particularly after the general elections of 1967 (Interruptions)....

सभापति महोदय : अगर आप हिन्दी में बोल सकते हैं तो हिन्दी में बोलिये। अगर अंग्रेजी में बोल सकते हैं तो अंग्रेजी में बोलिये। अगर आप बंगला में बोलना चाहते थे तो आपको पहले से नोटिस देना चाहिये था ताकि ट्रांसलेशन हो सकता। अब डिफिकल्टी हो रही है। (व्यवधान)

श्री लुत्फल हक : हम बंगला में बोलेंगे (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : टेप पर जो होगा वह ले लिया जाएगा। आप की स्पीच का ट्रांसलेशन हो जाएगा। आप बोलिये।

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE : Those who want to repeal the resolution under discussion they are all elected members from the State of West Bengal. That is why I want to make my submission regarding this resolution for the sake of making those elected members of my State understand as to whether there is any necessity for repealing the ordinance or not. The situation that developed in the state of West Bengal after the 1967 general elections is known not only in every nook and corner of India but also known to the outside world. Today in West Bengal, in the name of maintaining law and order murders are taking place and there is no legal protection to the people against those murders. People there are indulging in various sorts of illegal activities. Law and order has completely disappeared from that State. The lives of the people there are constantly in danger. At any moment something may happen to them and that is why the people are living under constant fear and anxiety. (Interruptions)... From whatever angle we may consider the necessity of this security ordinance, I definitely feel that it should be there for some more time in West Bengal especially. The first victim of this Ordinance were those against whom cases were pending on charges of participating in Naxalbari movement but on political consideration those cases were later on withdrawn. Even prisoners against whom there were charges of murder were released as they were declared to be political prisoners. So the trouble started from that very time when murderers were released on political considerations.

Sir, I know that all the preventive detention measures were used by my friends opposite when they had their Government in the State of West Bengal in the name of maintaining law and order in the State. But my friends opposite will say that those preventive measures were used only against the black marketiers but that is not true. They were used against political parties whom they did not like. (Interruptions) Considering the situation that is prevalent in West Bengal today, there is no certainty that similar situation will not arise in Tripura. Nowadays in West Bengal there is complete disorder in the educational field. Even people cannot move there freely and for this type of situation there the erstwhile Government must be held responsible. There is no guarantee that similar chaotic condition will not develop in Tripura. Therefore, this ordinance which is applicable to Tripura must receive our full

support. We know that in the name of social welfare how alternative arrangements were made in Tripura. We should support this ordinance in order that peace may be established by supporting this piece of legislation. It is our responsibility to support this legislation so that peace is maintained in the country and the democratic traditions are also maintained. Processions of people carrying spears, lathis and other arms were witnessed during the regime of the United Front Government and there is no guarantee that such things will not happen in Tripura, when power once again goes to them. It is therefore desirable that the Government of India should take adequate precautions and apply this particular legislation to Tripura also. (Interruptions) My friends know me and I know each one of them. I know their method of working and they know our method of working. For the sake of peace, for the sake of justice, for the sake of well-being of the people and for the sake of democracy I urge that this piece of legislation must be made applicable to Tripura. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमनगर) : जनाबे सदर, त्रिपुरा में जो बाकयात गुजर रहे हैं, उनके मुताल्लिक किसी को डाउट नहीं है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि वहां पर जो परिस्थिति है उस को कंट्रोल नहीं करना चाहिए। उसको जरूर कंट्रोल करना चाहिए। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि कुछ दिन पहले हमने जो इन्टर्नल सिक्युरिटी बिल पास किया है, क्या वह काफी नहीं है? उसमें ऐसे काफी प्राविजन्ज हैं, जिनके तहत लोगों के खिलाफ कोई भी एक्शन लिया जा सकता है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि त्रिपुरा और वेस्ट बंगाल में सिटुएशन ग्रेव है और वहां एक्शन लेने की सख्त जरूरत है। मैं उसको ओपोज नहीं करता हूं। सरकार इन्टर्नल सिक्युरिटी बिल और इस किस्म के जो दूसरे बिल लाती है, उन के आबजेक्ट से कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन मुसीबत यह है—इस बारे में मेरा भी तजुर्बा है—कि जब उनको अमल में लाया जाता है, तो लोगों को तकलीफ होती है। इन कानूनों के तहत डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट्स और दूसरे अफसरों को पावर दे दी जाती है, लेकिन वे इनके प्राविजन्ज का इस्तेमाल गैर-जिम्मेदारी से करते हैं।

[श्री एन० सत्यनारायण राय]

गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि ऐसा न हो।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने बहुत सी मिसालें दी हैं कि इस कानून का इस्तेमाल पोलिटिकल आपोनेन्ट्स के खिलाफ किया जाता है। अगर वे बातें सही हैं, तो मैं उनको कनडेम करता हूँ। मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि इस कानून का इस्तेमाल सरकार अपने पोलिटिकल आपोनेन्ट्स के खिलाफ न करे।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution sponsored by Shri Jyotirmoy Bose regarding the disapproval of the West Bengal Security (Tripura Re-enacting) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 3rd May, 1971.

Sir, this West Bengal Security Act of 1950 had been imposed in Tripura for so many years. It has got certain limitations. They have extended it for certain periods and after the expiry of the life of this Act it has become a practice of the Government to revitalise this Act and again enforce it.

Sir, in this connection one should remember that the present Act—the West Bengal Security Act—which had been originated in West Bengal itself is no longer in force in West Bengal. It is a dead Act. They introduced this Act in Tripura only with one motive, that is the political motive to suppress the political opponents there. It is a kind of black Act. This time they have brought this Ordinance and asked this House to pass it because that was the controversy in Tripura itself. People who were subjected to this Act—black Act—were attempting to go to the court and challenge the validity of the Act itself because the parent Act was dead. Just to avoid that thing the President has promulgated the Ordinance and now they wanted to give it a regular appearance.

The Central Government armed the Tripura Government with so many black Acts like this. These are all repressive measures. It is a kind of Preventive Detention Act. As soon as the

life of the Preventive Detention Act expired, because at that time the ruling Congress did not command a majority in the House, it dared not extend the Preventive Detention Act but they extended the Orissa Preventive Detention Ordinance, 1970, to Tripura. They extended the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955 to Tripura. They also enforced the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958 in Tripura. They are also having the Maintenance of Internal Security Act very soon if they can get it passed in the Rajya Sabha.

But armed with all these extraordinary Powers, the Government does not feel confident. They are very much afraid of the people. That is why they wanted to arm themselves with so many arms. Now they have brought this Ordinance. They have already promulgated it in Tripura. I ask this Government, how many repressive laws they want to have. I say, it is a devil's desire.

You know, Tripura is a very backward place and is very much neglected. We do not have any industry and the people are agitating for that. Because this Government has done nothing for the people of Tripura, for their upliftment and to improve their economic conditions, now the people will have to agitate against them. They want to survive. But they do not want to face the people and give them good things. They want to suppress the voice of the people by using these kinds of black Acts.

I can give you a lot of examples of what Tripura is suffering from. A lot of unemployed people is there. Youth's minds are very much agitated. They want jobs. But these people, the Tripura Government or the Central Government, would not provide them with work. So, the youth's minds are bound to be agitated. For their own survival they want this type of Act so as to suppress all those unemployed people.

You will be surprised to know, this Government has already decided that 60 percent of the total area of Tripura should be under forest reserve. More than two-thirds of the area is hilly and if 60 percent of the total area is brought under the forest reserve, then what remains for the people? Nothing will remain, with the result that one lakh Tribal people have been thrown out of employment.

They extended the forest reserve area and the tribal people were evicted from that land. They have already been evicted from the land. Some people cannot go elsewhere immediately. So, they have to cultivate that land because, traditionally, they have been cultivating the forest land. What does this Government do against these people? They have instituted cases against them on the plea that these people have been violating the forest law. Hundreds of people were put under jail custody. First they arrested them and put them under the jail custody under provisions of the West Bengal Security Act and, after putting them for 3-4 months inside the jail, they started using some other provisions of the Criminal Code and put them under jail custody. They are doing these things.

I want to refer to another case also, that is, Mandida case. My hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bose also referred to it. Then, I want to refer to Palku case also. In 1962, this land had been brought under cultivation by the tribal people. They had settled there. But the Tripura Government wanted to give that land to some other people, to some other vested interest. Then, they created some sort of trouble there. Ultimately, what happened was that when the tribal people resisted against the land grabbers, all the tribal people were put behind the prison bars, under the West Bengal Security Act and under so many provisions of the Criminal Code. They have instituted criminal cases against them. These land grabbers were allowed to occupy that land and still they are occupying that land. The cases were instituted against the tribal people in the 1962. Even today, they are pending in the court because they will not be able to produce any evidence against the tribal people. But the cases are lingering on and, in the meantime, the tribal people would have been finished economically.

Then, I want to refer to another case, that is, Laxi Narayanpur case. The tribal people have settled on that land. The land was surveyed and recorded by the Survey and Settlement Department. The proposal was made that the land should be allotted to those tribal people. Just on the eve of General Elections, in 1967, the Chief Minister promised a section of non-tribal people, who were rehabilitated elsewhere earlier, that if they voted for the Congress, they would be given that land. They

voted and, ultimately, what happened was that this land was given to those people. The tribal people resisted that. First they were put under police custody and kept there for months together. Under this sort of Act, land grabbers were allowed to occupy that land. Now, these tribal people are completely evicted from that land. Still the land rests with the land-grabbers.

I want to refer to the Paikhola case. What did actually happen? Police repression was going on in this case. In 1964, Muslims deserted the land and went to Pakistan and the tribal and non-tribal refugee, landless poor people, occupied that land and started cultivation there. But the Tripura Government wanted to give that land to some other vested interests. They were non-cultivators, but big monied people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This motion is about the Ordinance.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : All these Ordinances are being used against them.

As I already mentioned, the West Bengal Security Act has been in force in Tripura for a long period. Because this law has already expired and people were preparing to go to the Court to challenge it, they have promulgated a West Bengal Security Ordinance trying to take the opinion of the House and thereby frustrating the people's attempts to go to the court. In this Paikhola case, what actually happened? These people have applied to the Government also for giving that settlement on that land, but they refused. Ultimately, they say, 'You cannot do it.' But people refused. Then this Government with the help of elephants smashed their houses and dragged them out of their land. This is a very serious case.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken more time than the mover himself.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : But this is a very important matter. I want to refer to my case. In 1966 when I was a Member of this House and Mr. Biren Dutta was also a Member of this House, we were arrested and taken into Police custody, jail custody, under the provisions of this West Bengal Security Act, on the 29th of August 1966. What was the charge against us? The charge was : we plotted to murder the Chief Minister,

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

Mr. S. L. Singh. Very fantastic. What was the incident? On the 29th evening there was a clash between some military personnel and some cinema ticket blackers. Some clashes were there and the Police resorted to lathi charge. By that some passers-by and students were injured and some students were taken into Police custody. On the 29th August the students held a big demonstration demanding the release of the arrested students. Police opened fire. Three lives were lost. Then the students proceeded up to the Assembly House and there were some clashes like that. At that time, myself and Mr. Biren Dutta were in Parliament and we had to go to Agartala to address a public meeting. So, we reached Agartala directly from Delhi on the 29th at about 11 or 12 noon. But all the incidents had taken place before that. Even the Police firing took place before 9 a. m. But we were arrested and charged that we plotted to murder Mr. S. L. Singh. Fantastic. You can go through the file and see. I was refused to be classified as Division I under-Trial being a Member of this House in 1966. I had been treated as a Division III under-trial prisoner. I had to plead in the Court for it and got Division I. Not only myself, Mr. Biren Dutta and so many others, were there. There were 4 M. L. A.s belonging to my party. Do you know the reason? It was because the Tripura Government was afraid of facing the election. I was put inside the jail under the Defence of India Rules in 1962. In 1966, in the month of July, I was released by the Supreme Court, on the basis of a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Again Mr. S. L. Singh wanted to put us inside the jail. It was only then, before filling the nomination of Parliamentary election in 1967 that I was released on bail. Not only myself, but there were others also.

I oppose this Ordinance and I support Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's Resolution. I say, this Act should not be there. It is a shameful Act. It is a disgraceful thing to have such an Act. Every democratic-minded person will oppose it.

SHRI S. K. SARKAR (Joynagar): I want to speak in Bengali and I want permanent arrangements are made.

(Spoke a few words in Bengali)

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In future please give prior notice if you want to speak in your own language. Otherwise there will be arrangement of translation. At present there is no arrangement for Bengali translation. In due course it will be made. So, it is better if you can speak in Hindi or in English.

*SHRI S. K. SARKAR: Today I shall concentrate on Bengali. My opposition friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has put forward a resolution to disapprove the application of the West Bengal Security Tripura (Second Amendment) Bill in Tripura. I oppose it. I believe that he has put forward this resolution only to oppose for the sake of opposition.

We are the people of West Bengal. We have link with Tripura. We know the geographical location of Tripura and a large number of Bengalis live there. (Interruptions) There has been a heavy influx of refugees and I feel that ordinance that has been introduced by the Government is indeed a very wise step.

From the experience that we have gained I can very well say that considering the situation in West Bengal, if we neglect the eastern sector of the country today we will have to make amends, the whole of India will have to make amends for this tomorrow. We are the representatives of the people—we are the representatives of ten lakhs of people. What do we see when we go there? We have to take police protection when we move out. We have to take police protection at our residence. Every day when we move about we have to be in the company of a few more persons. This is the state of insecurity that prevails there today and we do not want that this state of insecurity should be repeated in any other State. We want that every citizen in every State should live in peace. Unfortunately, this state of insecurity is spreading in other parts of India—in Assam and Tripura. If the Government remains inactive, if the Government fails to realise the seriousness of the situation, then I am sure that the day is not far off when this house of cards will crumble to pieces.

What do we find in West Bengal today? Millions of people have come there. The Governments of West Bengal and Tripura are feeling helpless about the whole situation. We

feel that at any moment communal feelings may flare up. We feel that any moment communal riots may take place there and such a situation can be created by our opposition friends or by their political bureau. This is our experience and in the past during the regime of the opposition members who are opposing this ordinance from there such state of affairs had prevailed in West Bengal. What had happened in West Bengal? Thousands of people had taken arms, bombs and weapons in their hands and as a result lawlessness had spread in the whole of West Bengal. We do not want that the same thing should be repeated in Tripura also. We will not tolerate this and we want this House to know it clearly. I ask my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu who claims to be the spokesman for West Bengal to place his hands on his chest and along with all his friends turn back and oppose these. Let me see how brave he is. I know he cannot do it. Just as I am unable to do anything, so he is unable to do anything. In West Bengal the unsocial elements are being pampered in the name of Naxalites and this was done during their own regime. They are the creators of lawless elements and it cannot be forgotten that the Naxalites are their step children. (Interruptions) We do not want that this fire should spread in Tripura. We want that adequate steps should be taken against these elements. I will say that if they love this country, if they love democracy, they should not oppose this Bill.

Democracy is in danger in West Bengal. But I am thinking of the fate of our Constitution. Those who do not have faith in Constitution, those who do not believe in democracy, those who do not believe that power can come through these avenues, have come forward to take part in the parliamentary democracy, and they have come here in absolute majority despite all their disbeliefs. I congratulate them for it is victory of the Constitution—the democratic Constitution. We believe in the utility of the opposition and we have come here in that capacity. In spite of that they have come forward to subvert the Constitution with all their mind.

The people of West Bengal are helpless people and we do not want that some one else should also become helpless like us.* The police are feeling helpless. It is foolish to say that they are interested in appearing to give

protection. For, no policeman can dare to come out of his house. There is no police that can come out of his house to market. This is the position there. Security rests on the police, but the man who feels insecure most is the policeman. This kind of situation cannot be allowed to be repeated in Tripura. So, I support this measure. So, I endorse the opinion of our Government fully, and I oppose Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's resolution. I request all the Members to unite and to oppose his resolution. I support this ordinance whole-heartedly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order. Let it be correctly put on record that he supports this ordinance.

SHRI S. K. SARKAR : No, I did not say that; I said that I only supported the measure, that is, the ordinance.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मान्यवर, राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा जो वेस्ट बंगाल सिक्योरिटी सेफेन्ड अमेंडमेंट आर्डिनैंस जारी किया गया है और जिसको अस्वीकार करने के सिलसिले में श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने प्रस्ताव पेश किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, जनतंत्र की बात तो बहुत की जाती है, और सारे लोग जो जनतंत्र में विश्वास नहीं करते वह भी जनतंत्र की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जनतंत्र के नाम पर इस तरह का काला कानून लगाना कहां तक जनतंत्र की रक्षा करना है आप इसका अंदाजा स्वयं लगा सकते हैं। त्रिपुरा में इस आर्डिनैंस के द्वारा वहां के जो किसान अपनी जमीन की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं, वहां के जो मजदूर अपनी मांगों को लेकर लड़ते हैं उन्हें दबाने के लिये इस तरह का काला कानून बनाया जा रहा है। यह अनुभव बताता है, और दो साल तक मैं कांग्रेस सरकार की जेलों में नजरबन्द रह चुका हूँ, और मुझे मालूम है कि कैसे-कैसे लोगों को नजरबन्द किया जाता है, कोई तर्क संगत बात रहती नहीं, फिर भी पुलिस वाले और पुलिस अधिकारी जिसको चाहते हैं जेल में डाल देते हैं, और यह बात सब लोग जानते हैं कि सचमुच में जो लोग समाज विरोधी तत्व हैं,

*The translation of the Bengali portion of the speech ends.

[श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री]

जो साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाते हैं, जो गुंडागर्दी करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को नहीं पूछते, बल्कि उन्हें पुलिस वाले सहारा देते हैं। लेकिन जो राजनीतिक काम करते हैं, मोक्ष के खिलाफ मजदूरों की लड़ाई में आ जाते हैं, किसानों के संघर्ष का नेतृत्व करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को जेल में डाला जाता है। और आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होना कि जब 1948 में मुझे नजरबन्द किया गया था तो उसमें ग्राउन्डस क्या दिये गये थे—A former student of Kashi Vidyapith. यह संस्था महात्मा गांधी के कर कमलों द्वारा स्थापित की गयी थी। लेकिन यह मेरे डिटेन्शन आर्डर में लिखा था। जो मन में आता है नजरबन्दी के नाम पर जुमें लगा देते हैं। और जो एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनाता है उसकी पावर इतनी कमजोर कर देते हैं कि वह कुछ नहीं कर पाता। इसी तरह से यह त्रिपुरा के लिये किया जा रहा है। अभी इंटरनल सेक्योरिटी आडिनेंस के बारे में जो बहस हुई थी उसमें भी इस तरह की बात हुई थी...

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : कोरम के लिये घंटी बजायी जा रही है। गणपूर्ति हो गयी, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण आरम्भ करें।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मैं यह कह रहा था कि मैंने स्वयं 1965 और 1966 में, जब मुझे जन आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में हजारों बाग जेल में जाना पड़ा था, तो मैंने देखा कि त्रिपुरा के बहुत सारे लोगों को, सैकड़ों लोगों को सालों से नजरबन्द करके रखा गया है और कोई मुकदमा नहीं चलाया गया। जब चाहा जिसको पकड़ कर जेल में डाल दिया। तो इस तरह का काला कानून बनाने और जनतांत्रिक आन्दोलनों, जन-आन्दोलनों पर हमला करना कहां तक जायज है, इस बात पर सदन को विचार करना चाहिये। इसकी तफ्तील में जाने का मेरे पास समय नहीं है, फिर भी इतनी बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि

जिस तरीके से इस तरह के कानूनों का इस्तेमाल होता है वह सही नहीं है। जो लोग सही माने में वर्तमान पूंजीवादी समाज पर हमला करते हैं, सामन्ती व्यवस्था पर हमला करते हैं और जो भारत के अन्दर मोनोपली को मजबूत करने वाले लोग हैं उनके ऊपर हमला करते हैं, उन्हीं लोगों के ऊपर इस तरह का डिटेन्शन कानून लागू किया जाता है....

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहसिन) : इसमें तो डिटेन्शन का प्रीवीजन् है ही नहीं।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : सेक्योरिटी है न। तो इस तरह के कानून नहीं बनने चाहिये क्योंकि जिसको चाहेंगे जेल भेज देंगे। यह हमारे यहां की जो सामाजिक और राजनीतिक व्यवस्था है उसमें फिट नहीं करता है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि सरकार को इसको वापिस लेना चाहिए। और अगर आप वापस नहीं ले सकते हैं तो कम से कम सदन को इसे जरूर ठुकरा देना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निरनुमोदन के प्रस्ताव का जोरदार समर्थन करता हूं।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : The Resolution before the House is very limited in scope. But most of the members who participated in the debate spoke generally in regard to the provisions of the West Bengal Security Act. Many have spoken about detention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is indirect detention.

SHRI MOHSIN : I shall deal with the points raised in two parts. First I shall explain the circumstances that led to the promulgation of the Ordinance in question and then I shall briefly state the need for applying the West Bengal Security Act to Tripura, though, strictly speaking, it is not within the scope of the Resolution before the House.

The West Bengal Security Act of 1950 which had been in force in Tripura since 1956 was due to expire on 25 January 1971. The Government of Tripura proposed to further ex-

tend the operation of the Act. Since however a Bill to this effect could not be introduced and passed in the Tripura legislature by 24 January 1971, the President issued the West Bengal Security (Tripura Re-enacting) Second Amendment Ordinance 1971 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1971). On 17 March, the Tripura legislature passed the West Bengal Security (Tripura Re-enactment) Amendment Bill 1971, re-enacting the provisions of the Ordinance. The Bill was received by the Central Government for the assent of the President. Because cl. 3 (1) of the Bill provided for the repeal of the Presidential Ordinance, we were advised that the Tripura legislature is not competent to repeal a Central law. This defect in that clause would also make ineffective cl. 3 (2) which sought to validate pending proceedings of the West Bengal Security Act. To remove these defects, the Bill would have to be returned to the Tripura Legislative Assembly for reconsideration. But the time available before the expiry of the President's Ordinance was too short for the Tripura Assembly to meet for the purpose. Moreover, as this House will recall, as a large influx of refugees from East Bengal had started by then, it was not practicable to convene a session of the Legislative Assembly. Therefore, it was not considered appropriate to return the Bill to the Assembly for reconsideration. Instead, the President's assent was given to the Bill as passed by the Tripura Assembly, and simultaneously a second Ordinance was issued to rectify the defective clause 3, so that pending proceedings under the West Bengal Security Act did not abate. The House will appreciate that the second Ordinance, which is the subject matter of the Resolution, was a large necessity and need not have been issued if the conditions in Tripura permitted the convening of a session of the Legislative Assembly for the reconsideration of the Bill passed by it.

17 hrs.

Regarding the need in Tripura for the provisions of the West Bengal Security Act, I do not propose to speak at length. This House has in the past considered the West Bengal Maintenance of Public Order Act 1970, and has appreciated the need for such a law to deal with the problems of security and public order in West Bengal. The provisions of the West Bengal Security Act are quite similar to those of the West Bengal Maintenance of Public Order Act. The problems in Tripura are

also such that such a law is necessary to enable the Administration to deal with them. The problems of security and public order in that Union Territory arise mainly out of the activities of the Mizo and other tribal insurgents and the Naxalite elements. The insurgents have been responsible for a number of raids in the areas of Tripura, which adjoin the Mizo district. In July last year, there was a serious attack on the Gumti Hydel Project and some nearby places. In February this year there were a number of raids in which the insurgents looted considerable property. Moreover, I may submit for the information of the House that the tribal insurgent seeking to go to Pakistan for getting training and assistance in arms pass through Tripura territory and it is for the Tripura authorities to check such movements. Though there have not been any serious incidents of violence during the last few months in Tripura involving Naxalites, such elements have continued to indulge in small and frequent incidents involving damage to property. The House will agree that to deal with all such elements, the provisions of the West Bengal Security Act are of considerable importance.

I may point out some of the more important specific provisions. Sections 6 and 7 relate to protected places and areas, sections 10 and 11 provide penalties for sabotage and subversive acts, section 14 provides punishment for carrying or possessing corrosive substances, section 16 permits the use of force to stop looting, section 17 provides for the imposition of curfew and sections 24 and 25 prohibit unlawful drilling and the use of unofficial uniforms. None of the provisions relates to detention as mentioned by some speakers.

The threats to security and public order in Tripura have been seriously aggravated by the huge influx of refugees from East Bengal. More than 9 lakhs of refugees have so far come into this small territory and the House can imagine the resultant tremendous strain on the local Administration. It will be unfair to expect the local authorities to manage the situation without their being armed with such provisions as are contained in the West Bengal Security Act. Apart from the provisions that I have earlier mentioned there are some more which are particularly useful in the situation now prevailing in Tripura. I would particularly draw attention to section 20, which pro-

[Shri Mohsin]

vides for restriction on movement of commodities, etc. and section 29 which provides for the requisitioning of property. These provisions are extremely important to enable the Administration to provide shelter to the refugees and ensure steady supply of food stuffs.

My hon. friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu spoke about the detention of many persons especially belonging to the minorities. It may be. But it is of no consequence whether one belongs to a minority community or the majority community when the country is faced with such an emergency. In such a contingency as this, community is no consideration at all. Security of the country is far more important than the liberty of the individual.

To sum up, I have explained to the House the legal necessity for the promulgation of the President's second Ordinance and the need in Tripura for the provisions of the West Bengal Security Act. I would request the House to reject the Resolution before the House. I may mention in conclusion that the Government of Tripura propose to introduce in the Tripura Legislative Assembly a re-enacting Bill to replace the Ordinance.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : The hon. Member said that the huts of tribals were destroyed by elephants. Has he got something to say about it ?

SHRI MOHSIN : I would require notice because I cannot go into stray incidents referred to unless they relate to the Act.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Suryanarayana referred to the P. D. Act during the U. F. Regime. May I tell him that the P. D. Act was the creation of this *garibi hatao* democratic party. We had put behind the bars only those black-marketeers and harden the criminals who were the creation of 20 years of golden rule in West Bengal. Those black-marketeers were released as soon as Dr. P. C. Ghosh, the Shikhandi of the Congress P. D. Government came to power. As soon as Dr. Ghosh landed in the Writers Building huge garlands were brought by these black-marketeers and Agarwal and his family. He was profusely garlanded. All glory to you, Mr. Suryanarayana. You and your party want to survive politically through the P. D. Act,

through police, through the army and weapon. You have gone to the extent of opposing my resolution. You call your party a progressive party. Let it be put before the people of the country.....(Interruptions) This point about chorla, you are manufacturing. No wonder others will get it. Shri Lutfal Haque was brought there at short notice by the Deputy Minister and he has had to say something. He has gone away. It is a good thing he has gone away. Not knowing about the resolution which I had tabled he was all the time talking about irrelevant things. As a man in the know of things that had happened in West Bengal politics he talked about the security of the State, the security of the party in power and so on. May I ask him and his party : what does he think about the espionage case in which Mr. Atulya Ghosh, then a Congress stalwart was deeply involved ? What about the case in which Mr. Sunil Das, a very important executive in the AICC Officer was deeply involved and was arrested ? You can reply to that if you have a reply.

What about Gen. Kaul ? By writing that book, did he not violate the provisions of the Official Secrets Act ? Mr. Bhandare, you be honest at least for a change. Tell us, by writing that book, whether Gen. Kaul did not violate the Official Secrets Act. But you dare not touch him because, if you touch him, all the skeletons will come out of the cupboard. So, you keep quiet and digest it.

What about the persons who have been engineering communal riots in this country for the last 20 years ? In fact, I know during the last five years, you have really achieved the roll of honour in which none can beat you. Bhagalpur, Ahmedabad, Meerut—I can tell you 20 names. How many have you punished, and how many have been prosecuted ? We know the Congress Ministers in Bhiwandi and Ahmedabad who are deeply involved. But you dare not touch them, because if you touch them, the cat will be out of the bag. (Interruption)....

Today, what about your *samajwad*, your democracy ? The proof of the pudding is in the eating. It is the litmus test. Your police budget of 1952 which barely touched Rs. 2 crores, is today Rs. 89.9 crores. Your defence budget is touching Rs. 1,200 crores of direct expenditure, not to speak of indirect expenditure. I know what it is. All your welfare talk is

nothing but *gup*. So, do not try to blame others. On the one hand, you go on increasing the police and defence budgets. On the other hand, you talk about wage-freeze of the workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please finish.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am finishing; you are a very good man.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are also a very good man, but you must finish your speech now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me come back. We have been talking about secrecy and security of the State. What secrets do you have? You have mortgaged the country and its contents to the foreigners. You have mortgaged the country. You have a loan of nothing less than Rs. 1,500 crores. Under their pressure, the Bell Mission pressure, you devalued the rupee and brought discredit to this country.

What about defence? You buy all your defence requirements from foreigners. What secrets you have? You cannot have anything secret. They know more than what you think you know.

AN HON. MEMBER: Did your party call the Chinese as aggressors? (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Shakti Sarkar, may I tell you about me? I move about very freely. Before 1967 elections, there was an attempt to murder me in a place you know very well. ** ** I may tell you, this present law and order crisis (*Interruption*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattu puzha): Sir, I raise a point of order. In the first place, what the hon. Member has been saying is absolutely irrelevant to the subject-matter before the House. Secondly, he is making reference to all sorts of people who are not in the House, and that reference is absolutely defamatory and absolutely incriminatory. It is against the rules of procedure of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one thing. Persons who are not in the House—their names will not go on record. That portion in Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's speech stands expunged. Second-

ly, I request you not to travel from China to Peru. Please confine yourself to the subject.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have a right of reply. May I make a submission? The points that have been raised by hon. Members, I am entitled to cover them. I should be able to cover them.

Sir, the West Bengal law and order crisis is the creation of your party. Directly or indirectly, you are not only financing, engineering and operating this law and order crisis through your intelligence agencies but this economic crisis is due to the 20 years of your utter and perpetual neglect of the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Again you are straying away from the main subject.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I must say these things. I tell you, by your action—Mr. Dasaratha Deb's arrest, and what has been narrated just now—it is a glaring instance of how you could misuse your power. I say you have avoided very cleverly. Talking on the principle of political philosophies of your party, you went through the legal details. That does not really interest us very much. What about the existing law of the country? Tell me excepting this influx of the refugees, what are the other abnormalities in Tripura that have made them bring this on the floor of the House and pass it?

About Mizos, I had been to the Mizo hills only the other day. I have never seen in my life such suppression that you are doing there. They have the worst economic conditions arising out of the partitioning of the country. The segregation programme adopted by Gen. Manekshaw is the worst type of torture and repression that can be practised on a society. You are practising forced labour on them. At night, they cannot take out a torch. They cannot call in a doctor or a gynaecologist if there be a delivery case. It is a black chapter for the country. This Government must give statehood to Tripura and regional committee for the tribals and maintain the tribal reserves as were constituted in 1943.

Sir, I stick to my statutory resolution. Government must accept it and withdraw the Ordinance.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR, CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"This House disapproves of the West Bengal Security (Tripura Re-enacting) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 3rd May, 1971."

The Lok Sabha divided.

17.21 hrs.

AYES

[Division No. 13]

Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bose, Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahman, Shri Ratanlal
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Das, Shri R. P.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Dutta, Shri Biren
Ghosh, Shrimati Bibha
Hakder, Shri Krishna
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Krishnan, Shri M. K.
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Narendra Singh, H. H. Maharaja
Ramkanwar, Shri
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Saha, Shri A. K.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Shamim, Shri S. A.
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shri S. N.
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri

NOES

Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri
Ambesh, Shri
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Chandra Gowda, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri A. N.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Das, Shri A. C.
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganeah, Shri K. R.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gopal, Shri K.
Horo, Shri N. E.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Kailas, Dr.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Mandal, Shri J. N.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mohsin, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Pandey, Shri K. C.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Prashar, Shri Narain Chand
Pratap Singh, Shri
Patel Shri Prabhudas
Pradhani, Shri K.
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raj, Bahadur, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Sedhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulk Raj
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sarkar, Shri S. K.
Savant, Shri Shankarrao
Shankar Dev, Shri
Sharma, Shri N. K.
Shastri, Shri Shivpujan
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Vekaria, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result of the division is :

Ayes 27 ; Noes 66*

The motion was negatived.

17.20 hrs.

ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall take up item No. 12. The House has already agreed that this item would be disposed of without discussion. The Minister may move the Resolution.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : Sir, on behalf of Shri H. R. Gokhale, I beg to move :

That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th May, 1971 and communicated to this House on the 27th May, 1971 and do resolve that the following 24 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely :—

Shri Frank Anthony,
Shri T. Balkrishnaiah,
Shri Banamali Babu,
Shri R. D. Bhandare,
Shri Bashweshwar Nath Bhargava,
Shri B. K. Daschowdhury,
Shri P. K. Deo,
Shrimati Ganga Devi,
Shri C. D. Gautam,
Shri A. K. Gopalan,
Shri Annasaheb Gotkhinde,
Shri Mohammad Tahir,
Shri H. N. Mukherjee,
Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhary,
Shri Pravinsinh Solanki,
Shri K. Narayana Rao,

Shri A. K. Sen,
Shri S. A. Shamim,
Shri R. V. Bade,
Shri A. K. Kotrshatti,
Shri Nuggehalli Shivappa,
Shri S. S. Tewari,
Shri M. Deiveekan, and
Shri H. R. Gokhale".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the House on the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th May, 1971 and communicated to this House on the 27th May, 1971 and do resolve that the following 24 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely :—

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Shri B. K. Daschowdhury,
Shri P. K. Deo,
Shrimati Ganga Devi,
Shri C. D. Gautam,
Shri A. K. Gopalan,
Shri Annasaheb Gotkhinde,
Shri Mohammad Tahir,
Shri H. N. Mukherjee,
Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhary,
Shri Pravinsinh Solanki,
Shri K. Narayana Rao,
Shri A. K. Sen,
Shri S. A. Shamim,
Shri R. V. Bade,
Shri A. K. Kotrshatti,
Shri Nuggehalli Shivappa,
Shri S. S. Tewari,
Shri M. Deiveekan, and
Shri H. R. Gokhale.

The motion was adopted.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Prof. S. L. Sakseena and Shri D. D. Desai.

NOES : Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Sarvaashri Krishnarao Patil, Ram Bhagat Paswan, S. L. Peje, J. G. Kadam, Sudhakar Pandey, and Lakshminarayanan.

17.22 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1971-72*MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 38 to 52, 126 and 127 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 10 hours have been allotted.

DEMAND NO. 38.—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,31,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 39.—CABINET

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 40.—DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,68,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Department of Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 41.—POLICE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,18,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 42.—CENSUS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,28,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 43.—STATISTICS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,28,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 44.—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 45.—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 46.—DELHI

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,75,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 47.—CHANDIGARH

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,39,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 48—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,39,10,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 49—TRIBAL AREAS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,76,35,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND No. 50—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,58,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND No. 51—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,71,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND No. 52—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,65,12,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY IN UNION TERRITORIES AND TRIBAL AREAS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,19,52,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND No. 127—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,67,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Sarvashri Saroj Mukherjee, M. C. Daga, P. K. Dev, M. Kalyanasundaram and Mohammad Tahir have tabled cut motions. I would like to know if they are present in the House and desire to move their cut motions.

Shri Saroj Mukherjee and Shri P. K. Deo will move their cut motions.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE (Katwa) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop dispatching C.R.P. to the States to curb the popular movements (1)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to discontinue raising of Industrial Security Force to quell the legitimate trade union movements of the employees and workers in the State sector (2)]

SHRI P. K. DEV (Kalahandi) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Shri P. K. DEV]

[Widespread and ever-increasing lawlessness in the country (5)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Desirability of reviewing the Centre-State relationship on the line of the Raj-mannar Committee report (6)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Desirability of establishing an Inter-State Council under article 263 of the Constitution (7)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Desirability of giving a guide line to the Governors regarding formation of popular Governments and dissolution of State Assemblies (8)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Urgency of establishing the institution of Lokpal and Lokayukta to look into citizens' grievances (9)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 110".

[Urgency of implementation of the various recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission (10)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Desirability of activating the National Integration Council (11)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Urgency of taking firm steps to curb communal riots (12)]

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Desirability of integration New Delhi and Delhi under one democratic administration (18)]

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Desirability of giving Statehood to Andamans and Nicobar Islands (19)]

श्री रामाबलार झास्त्री (पटना) : सम्भाषित महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि कुछ सदस्यों ने आज कट-मोशन दिये हैं, उनको भी मुब करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

सम्भाषित महोदय : उनको स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : Sir, yesterday I gave notice of cut motions but the same has not been circulated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At what time ?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : At 11 O'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will check up.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE (Katwa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise on behalf of my party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Why? Because, the basic policy of the Ministry of Home Affairs is not to serve the people but to pursue a repressive policy against the people. We have seen from the Report of the Home Ministry that there has been an advance in many respects—national integration, law and order situation, development of various regions and central territories and efficiency of police and security forces.

17.25 hrs

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

They have promised to advance further in future in all these respects. But the reality is otherwise. I will come to this later on. But regarding task number 8, that is, increasing the efficiency of the police and the security forces, yes, they have done a great deal. Efficiency means, efficiency to repress the people, to kill the people, to trump up charges against the people and against the democratic forces. This is why they have increased the police budget in such a large measure.

As per the *Economic Times* of May 20, police expenditure in 1971 has increased nearly 19 times the 1950-51 level. The police expenditure has increased nearly 20 times in the Fourth Five Year Plan period than in the First Five

Year Plan period. In 1950-51 the police expenditure was Rs. 3 crores only; in the present Budget it has been estimated as Rs. 77,67,31,000. Actually, the actuals will be more than Rs. 90 crores; that is, near about Rs. 100 crores.

The police budget has been increased in order to repress the people. They have not advanced in all other respects, because they have no time and energy to devote for the service of the people, to think of the people, to solve their problems. They have no time to think over the problems of people in the regional territories and States. They have no time and energy to think over the problem of Bangla Desh. They could not recognise it in time and they could not send arms to Bangla Desh against the Yahya Khan regime. But they send from Delhi explosives and arms so that in West Bengal the anti-social elements could be armed to kill their political opponents.

World political history teaches us that when a government fails to do something for the people, when they fail to serve the people, they take recourse to repressive measures and ultimately they bring about their own ruin. This is the lesson that we learn from world politics. This is the way they are bringing their re-imagination.

Entire India knows, the Indian people know, that after 15 years of working the seasoned Congress leadership under Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had to invoke the emergency in 1962. But the present Congress led by his daughter, Shrimati Indiraji, working after 15 months only is going to invoke the emergency, at least have enacted emergency laws far more draconian than the DIR of 1962. Just see, in this respect her father took 15 years and she has taken only 15 months. It is because things are moving at the fastest speed nowadays; for 15 years the Congress worked but they did not invoke the emergency, but now only after 15 months the present Congress Government is going to do that.

What does the emergency mean? It means, they want to repress the people, to kill the people, to destroy all democratic traditions, democratic institutions and democratic forces. This happens when people go away from the Government and the ruling party. Hence, they are increasing the police budget and are taking recourse to all these repressive measures.

They say, they have strengthened national unity and promoted national integration but in reality we have seen nothing has been done in all these regards. They have said the relations between the States have improved. But the relations between different States and between the Centre and the States are all deteriorating at a faster speed than ever before.

You know, about the recommendations of the Rajmanner Committee, only on 18th June, the Minister said in the Rajya Sabha, "We will ignore it." Coming to the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, they are not implementing them in various respects. Their own Reports are revealing all these things.

We say, you give more powers to the States, more powers to the people of different States and regions so that they will grow and, along with their growth, India will grow. India will be far more united if the States are given more powers and more finance. You keep only a few items as the Central subjects. That has been said so many times during the Budget discussion. We insist on that and we will press for that. We say that the Constitution be changed. But tell that is done, within the present framework of the Constitution too, many things could have been done. They do not do it.

Just a little while ago, some of our Members were speaking about the Cauvery Waters dispute. That dispute has not yet been resolved. It has not yet been settled. There is the Narmada dispute, the Cauvery dispute, the Mysore-Maharashtra boundary dispute, the Kerala-Mysore boundary dispute, etc. All these disputes are still pending. These are not being settled with speed that the country requires.

In regard to granting Statehood to Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya, every time, you say, "Yes. We have decided it on principle. But it is still under consideration." For how many years this will be kept under consideration we do not know.

Nothing has been done for the Telangana region. The problem has been there for more than two years now.

There has been no solution to the language problem. A preliminary report on Konkani

[Shri Saroj Mukherjee]

language has been ready. The Home Ministry, in their report, says that the report is ready. Coming to Halabi in Bastar district and other languages, Vorti, Nepali and Adivasi dialects, nothing is being done to develop all these languages. The language and culture of all these regions must be developed in order to strengthen Indian unity. But this is not being done. Till now, Manipur, Tripura and Mughalaya have not been granted Statehood.

Darjeeling is one of our districts in West Bengal. It is yet a non-regulated area. Just see how the people have been dealt with in various regions in regard to the development of their culture, language and all that. That is why we say, instead of developing culture and language of the States, you have curtailed democracy. You are deteriorating the relations between State and State and between Centre and States. Their relations are fast deteriorating.

I would like to mention one thing about the dispute between Assam and Nagaland. The Chief Minister of Nagaland, Mr. Hovcha Sema, met the Prime Minister last month and requested her to settle the matter speedily. Why? Because for a long time, they are quarrelling over 5,276 sq. Kms. area. In 1925, there was a Notification and Assam sticks to that. But Nagaland says that during the British period, the British people occupied this area and included in Assam in 1825. This is going on. The Assam Government is arresting Nagas if they come within 5,276 sq. Kms. area and they are kept in Assam jail. What a pity? What a fantastic thing that one State Government is arresting the people of another State. And, all these boundary disputes are not yet settled.

We say, and our Party says, that this must be given a top priority because this area is a very sensitive area. The problem is very delicate. Instead of using the talents of those officers or bureaucrats in this job, their talents are being used in Research and Analysis Wing to kill people and to conspire against people to suppress democracy. The talents should be sent on the spot of the disputed areas. Let them stay for a few months, meet the people, the parties and the Governments there, and settle the matter and then come back to Delhi. This way all the disputes have to be settled.

We want to give these things top priority. If you want integration of India, if you want unity of the country to be maintained, this has to be strengthened. But the Home Ministry at the Centre and the ruling Party—what did they do? They think of repressing and suppressing the people and curtailing democracy, taking over State after State. President's rule means taking over the State under the Centre's control. Wherever the ruling Congress is not in power, they want to impose President's rule, they try the game of 'Aya Ram and Gaya Ram' and encourage defections. Sir, they talk loud about bringing in legislation to stop defections. But the very leaders from here, the Centre, themselves encourage defections from one Party to another. This way, they are curtailing democracy and hampering the growth and progress of the States.

Now, I come to the question of law and order. In this report it is said that assistance by way of armed police reinforcements, wireless and other equipment and pooling of intelligence is provided by the Central Government. Yes, they did this. But has the law and order situation improved in any State? No. For example, in Andhra Pradesh three districts have been declared 'Disturbed Areas'. They are Khammam, Warangal and Karimnagar, because in one district there are only 30-40 villages where the villagers went and occupied the forest land. They started cultivating the forest land for their livelihood. They are tribals. 4000 peasants have already been prosecuted under the charge of trespass. Yes, they trespassed. But what is astonishing is—not astonishing, because it is this repressive policy they are pursuing—the Home Minister of Andhra sends his armed gangs to those villages. Four people have been killed. Recently, on the 25th May, the Home Minister of that State sent his men.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the Home Minister armed gangs?

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: He has armed personnel. He sent his gang to the village Malapullah on 25th May. The peasants who were cultivating the forest land were beaten up. They fled away to another village, Mottapuram. The armed gangs of the Home Minister chased them to Mottapuram also and burnt the houses where these peasants took shelter. A mother and her son died. This atrocity was reported to the Governor and the Home Minister.

try here but nothing has been done. Such a repressive policy is being pursued in Bihar, Kerala and other States also. In UP I just read in the Press that goondas of some Zamindars were beating up the peasants and the Police has been helping the Zamindars.

Now, I come to the State of West Bengal. There, they have deployed their CRP and the military and all that. There, from 1970 March to 16th June 1971, 346 of our Party men and sympathisers have been killed. Other Parties and general people killed-531. So the total number of persons killed is 877. Out of that, the CRP, sent directly from here to maintain law and order—they have killed 177 and the rest 700 were killed by anti-social elements and the local Police with their help. During the short period of Ajoy-Nahar Government 422 persons have been killed. This is the law and order situation even after you have sent the CRP and the military.

They have tortured women. In my constituency I went with some MPs. to Belaghar in Hooghly and some villages in Kalna. I found that women had been tortured and they had been harassed. When I hear these harrowing tales from them, I remember that this surpassed the tales of Neeladarpan so pathetically written by Deenabandhu Mitra. That book was regarding British torture on Indian women. This has surpassed that even. This Government is sending CRP and military and doing all these things.

Therefore, law and order situation has not improved. It has deteriorated only because of this. The Home Ministry is doing it. The Research and Analysis Wing want to kill the democratic forces and to kill the ordinary innocent people and they want to see that democratic movements are weakened. But this never happens. In history you can never find that.

Now you are going to enact the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. You point out your finger at us and we tell you: We are not afraid of this. I myself was in the British jail for 8 years and nearly 5 years in the Congress jail. All our friends sitting here on this side have been in jails for years together. Don't think it will be only an attack on us, it will attack all democratic parties and all democratic forces and even the democratic forces inside the ruling Congress. This happens.

Because, Sir, once this repressive machinery is geared up, it gets out of control. Pant ji or Indira ji or any other Minister will not be able to control the machinery they themselves create. This happens in every country and in every State. You are trying to pass on the blame to us. Indira ji and her followers are saying: You started violence. This bogey of violence is what they are creating. They were raising this bogey of violence. This we saw in 1949-50 when they raised the same bogey of violence. But, what happened? People saw through the game. In 1951, our party came out much stronger than before. Every one knew that.

Our party has given this slogan: "End this Congress regime to end the violence." If in Bengal Congress regime is ended, violence will come to an end. We know, they are planning from here. The killers and the murderers gangs are being egged on from here and the entire plan is being hatched from here.

The Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal Mr. Bijoy Singh Nahar said: We will arm the resistance group and they will be rewarded if they kill people. Just like Andhra Home Minister, he is formally legalising this thing. Even a paper like Statesman could not stomach it. They wrote an editorial against it, called, 'political thuggery'. Not only that, one of the Ministers' own paper, *Jugantar* opposed this in its editorial. They editorially commented that this should not be done. It is the Government which starts it; but they point out at us and say that we have started. It is not so. Everywhere it has been found that it is the ruling class which starts violence. Nowhere the people start violence. People want peace; people want bread; people want their democratic rights. They never take recourse to violence and violent methods. This is indulged in by the ruling class. This is happening here before our very eyes.

And, who started this? I will quote one thing. Ajoy Mukherjee, C. P. I. Bangla Congress and other parties were within our Government, the then U. F. regime, in 1969-70. In September, what did they say? They were then our allies. Now, they have become the allies of Indiraji, because Indiraji has been an expert in inducing people and in taking them away from other camps to her own camp. She has been able to take Shri Ajoy Mukherjee and

[Shri Saroj Mukherjee]

others to her camp. But they together with us had passed a resolution, on 17th September, 1969. It was passed unanimously, and was signed by Shri Ajoy Mukherjee, Shri Jyoti Bosu, Shri Bishwanath Mukherjee and others, and that resolution read as follows :

"Every party of the Front realises that the senitar-party disputes, sometimes leading to clashes and murderous assaults, not only tarnish the glorious image of the Front but also cause serious concern to the democratic and progressive forces in the country. .

The parties of the United Front have a common measure of agreement about the causes of such conflicts and clashes."

Describing the causes, the resolution says :

- "1. The Congress, some of the newspapers and forces hostile to the United Front are fermenting and utilizing disputes and conflicts within the Front in their own interests.
2. A section of jotedars, mahajans and other vested interests has made it a point to pose as supporters of parties of the United Front and they foment clashes with the genuine fighters for the cause of workers and peasants.
3. A section of top bureaucrats and police officials is trying to utilise inter-party differences and disputes and sharpen the conflicts by playing one against the other party of the front."

And it also mentioned about anti-social elements, C. I. A. and other imperialist agents among those who are responsible for starting killings. This was the unanimous resolution signed by all these parties. But because they have gone over to Indiraji's camp, now they say the same thing as Indiraji and her Government and her followers, and they now say that the C.P.I.M. is responsible. But then they had said in the resolution that vested interests and anti-social elements and a section of officials were responsible.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When is the hon. Member concluding ?

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : I am concluding, Sir.

Now, many things are being levelled against us. It reminds us of Hitler's *Reichstage fire*, and many of those cock-and-bull stories are being published also in the press. For instance, they had stated that so many of our offices had been searched and they had found so many explosives. But actually, they had searched only six of our offices, and nothing was found there as per search lists and yet they gave this kind of news to the newspapers to be published in them.

I have two other main points, but I am afraid I do not have the necessary time to deal with them in detail.

MR CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member has exhausted his party's time. Only two minutes have been left for the other Member from his party who wants to speak.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : I want to conclude with the following remarks. They want to brush us as saboteurs. We are prepared to give them this challenge that let them come against us with these draconian laws and the CRP and the military and all that, but we shall come with the people, face them with the people's struggles and democratic movements and we shall see who wins the day. We are sure that the people will win the day and so, the repressive measures of the Government will fail.

With these words Sir, I oppose the Demands for Grants under the control of the Home Ministry.

बीकानेर लक्ष्मीकान्तलाल (बामम) : सभापति महोदय, मैं गृह मन्त्रालय की मांगों का हादिक समर्थन करती हूँ।

हिन्दी का सरकारी कारोबार में प्रयोग बढ़ाने के लिए इधर जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उन पर मैं गृह मन्त्रालय को बधाई देती हूँ। वह आवश्यक है कि ये कदम तेजी से उठाये जायें और हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में यह काम पूरा हो। साथ ही साथ अहिन्दी राज्यों के मामले में हिन्दी का काम सावधानी से होना चाहिए। वर्तमान

विरोध से घबड़ा कर आने वाली पीढ़ियों को राष्ट्र भाषा के ज्ञान एवं सेवा से वंचित करना ठीक नहीं होगा। दक्षिण में भी लोग हिन्दी सीखना चाहते हैं और अपने बच्चों को भी सिखाना चाहते हैं। वे जानते हैं कि हिन्दी न सीखने में उन्हीं का घाटा है—किसी और का नहीं। वे यह भी जानते हैं कि लाख कोशिश करने पर भी अंग्रेजी को सदा के लिए इस देश में राज भाषा के रूप में रखा नहीं जा सकता। अतः प्रश्न लोगों का नहीं है, प्रश्न है राजनीतिक नेताओं का जो कि हिन्दी को राजनीति का विषय बना देते हैं। इन नेताओं का समय जो किसी प्रकार हिन्दी विरोध में बीत जायेगा, उनकी नेतागिरी भावना के आधार पर चलेगी भी और उन्हें ओहदे भी मिलेंगे लेकिन जो युवा पीढ़ी अभी-अभी उभर रही है, वह हिन्दी से वंचित रही तो आगे चल कर वह राष्ट्रीय स्तर से ही अलग रह जायेगी और आज के नेताओं को कभी माफ नहीं करेगी।

इस संदर्भ में प्रांतीय भाषाओं के विकास का भी प्रश्न उपस्थित होता है। इन सभी भाषाओं के विकास में केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारों को अधिक दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिये ताकि उनके साथ साथ हिन्दी भी सारे प्रान्तों में परवान चढ़े।

मान्यवर, चुनाव के बाद देश में जो घटनायें घटी हैं उनका सिंहावलोकन करने से पता चलता है कि देश की जनता बड़ी आशाओं लिये श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार की ओर देख रही है। उन आशाओं को पूरा करना हमारा कर्तव्य है।

देश के सम्मुख इतने प्रश्न हैं, इतनी झिझक समस्याएँ हैं कि उन्हें सुलझाने में हमारी सारी शक्ति भी लग जाये तो काफी नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि हम नई नई समस्याओं को उत्पन्न करेंगे और संकुचित दृष्टिकोण से उन्हीं में उलझ जायेंगे तो जनता हमें कभी क्षमा नहीं करेगी। यह स्पष्ट चेतावनी हमें ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि राज्यों की पुनर्रचना और प्रांतीय बैमनस्य के जो प्रश्न उठ रहे हैं और

जिन्हें कभी कभी बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है, उनके परिणाम अत्यन्त हानिकर सिद्ध होंगे। प्रांतीय एवं उप-प्रांतीय भावनाओं को हवा देने की जो लोग चेष्टा कर रहे हैं, वह देश के भविष्य के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। इस खिलवाड़ में व्यक्तिगत प्रयोजनों और राजनीति के दांव पेंच का बहुत बड़ा हाथ है, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं। लेकिन किसी भी दांव पेंच में देश की एकता को ही खतरा पैदा हो जाय और राष्ट्रीय आदर्शों की पूर्ति में बाधा उत्पन्न हो जाय, तो ऐसे दांव पेंच चलाने वालों से देश को बचाना होगा चाहे वे लोग कितने ही बड़े क्यों न हो।

इस संदर्भ में मैं तेलंगाना के प्रश्न की ओर संकेत करना चाहती हूँ।

In the context of the States at present with areas of dissimilar background and stages of development, inter-regional tensions are bound to arise. This has been the experience the world over, and there is nothing strange in this phenomenon. You may be aware in this context of what has been happening in Scotland. Scotland has been demanding separation for over 100 years, but still they have been managing within the existing framework by discussions and other methods. Wisdom however consists in removing the causes of such tensions with patience, tact and understanding and not in rushing to dismember the states themselves. It should be remembered that unlike political integration, integration of a people is a very slow and difficult process and if due to this difficulty, a break-up is demanded, it would only amount to a counsel of despair.

The real and standing problem of Telengana is one of backwardness, a painful transition from feudal domination to freedom of a people who are struggling to find their personality. The problem will persist, whatever the structure of the State. Indeed, it will be perpetuated in isolation. The only hope of quickening the transition of Telengana is its integration not only with the Andhra region but also with the people hailing from all parts of India. Only with this total integration the vestiges of the feudal and separatist past would be removed and Telengana would re-emerge as a proud and equal partner in a larger polity.

[धीमती सञ्जीवनाम्ना]

कभी कभी मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि नेतागण तेलंगाने के प्रश्न को कोई अनोखा, अपूर्व एवं विशिष्ट प्रश्न समझ रहे हैं और उसका कोई ऐसा ही अनोखा एवं अमूर्तपूर्व हल निकालने में लगे हुए हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं इस संदर्भ में यह स्पष्ट बता देना चाहती हूँ कि तेलंगाने के प्रश्न में अनोखापन या विशिष्टता झुंझने की चेष्टा देश के लिए हानिकर है, खतरनाक है। मैं पूछती हूँ, पिछड़ेपन को छोड़ कर क्या अनोखापन है तेलंगाना के प्रश्न में, देश में ऐसे या इससे भी अधिक पिछड़े हुए प्रान्त कितने ही नहीं हैं? इस पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये तुरन्त उपाय ढूँढ़े जाने चाहियें, यह बात कोई भी मान्य करेगा। लेकिन जो समस्या मूलतः आर्थिक है, उसके राजनीतिक हल निकालने की लगातार कोशिश क्यों की जा रही है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

राज्यों के बटवारे से आर्थिक प्रश्न हल नहीं हो सकते। यदि ऐसा हो सकता तो हमारी योजनाओं की आवश्यकता ही न होती। दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि राज्यों की रचना चुनाव के आधार पर की जानी चाहिये या राष्ट्रीय प्रयोजनों और समूचे देश के हितों के आधार पर। अलग रहने की भावना अधिक प्रबल होती है और थोड़ी देर के लिये लोग उसमें बह भी जा सकते हैं। परन्तु इस भावना के आधार पर ही राज्य बनने लगेंगे या उन्हें विशिष्ट स्थान दिये जायेंगे, तो आने वाले पचास वर्ष में देश में केवल यही एक काम चलता रहेगा। विकास आदि का सारा काम जहाँ का तहाँ घरा रह जायगा। इसीलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि प्रधान मन्त्री इस बात को अन्तिम बार स्पष्ट कर दें कि राज्यों की पुनर्रचना की मांगों पर किसी भी परिस्थिति में बिचार नहीं होगा—यह और बात है कि सरहद्दी प्रान्तों में राष्ट्रीय हित की दृष्टि से पालियामेंट कोई हेर फेर करना चाहे।

समाचार-पत्रों से पता चलता है कि तेलंगाने

की समस्या का हल निकालने के लिये कई प्रकार के फारमूला ढूँढ़े जा रहे हैं। यह भी सुना जा रहा है कि तेलंगाना राज्य की मांग को सुला छोड़ा जायगा और कुछ वर्ष बाद उसे फिर से उठाने की गुंजायश रखी जायगी। मैं नहीं समझती कि इन सबरों में कोई सच्चाई हो सकती है।

तथापि मुझे स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहना है कि इसे आगे को जलते रखने का प्रयास तेलंगाने की जनता के लिये और सारे देश के लिये अहितकर है। इस मामले में भाज के छुटकारे की खातिर कल खतरा मोल लेना अदूरदर्शिता का परिचायक होगा। सरकार इस प्रश्न पर सतर्कता और सावधानी रखे, यह मेरा अनुरोध है।

सभापति महोदय, तेलगूभाषी सारा प्रान्त कई सताब्दियों तक एक ही प्रशासन में रहा। केवल ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादियों के षड्यंत्रों के कारण यह प्रान्त बट गया, तथापि तेलगू भाषियों में फिर से एक होने की प्रबल कामना बनी रही। फूट पालने वाली शक्तियों के बावजूद भाषा संस्कृति के आधार पर जनता की एकता को कोई तोड़ नहीं सका और अन्त में असीम बलिदान देकर तेलगू भाषी जनता एक राज्य में आयी।

18 hrs.

The hon. Member there was referring to the law and order situation and said that so much was spent on the police. Who is responsible for this? It is they themselves who are responsible for this. The white paper on the activities of the Communists makes that position clear. Even after the Amritsar resolution of that party, Mr. Ramamurthy said that even though they participated in the democratic activities — they formed the Government in Kerala at that time — they did not believe in democracy. What does Mr. Sundarayya say? If they believe in democracy why do they take to acid bulbs, bomb explosions and killing of the people? According to the Constitution it is the duty of the Government to protect the life and property of the people and I think that the Government has done the right thing in increasing the expenditure for maintenance of

law and order in the discharge of its constitutional obligation.

The hon. Member referred to three districts in Andhra Pradesh which are infested with Naxalites, not Communists. One of them is in my district. Should we leave the fate of the people who live in those districts to the mercy of the Naxalites there? In fact when they were searched some equipment was recovered from(Interruptions).

I don't know why Shri Ramaswamy Naiker has been saying:

“राम का फोटो जलाओ”

I can understand women being angry with Rama because he left his wife for 14 years but why should these people be angry with Rama? The hon. Member Shri Sezhiyan seems to have written to the Prime Minister:

“रामलीला बन्द करो, नहीं तो हम रावण लीला करेंगे। रावण लीला करने दीजिये।”

He must know that Ravana was a great *bhakta*. When asked by God in how many

births he wanted to reach God he replied that he would prefer three births as an enemy and reach him quickly than six births as a devotee which meant a much longer time. When Ramaswamy Naiker was saying all things one Siva Balayogi wrote to him that he would show him God. But there was no reply from him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): There was no P. D. Act under Ramaraj.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak on this Ministry's demand for grants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue your speech tomorrow.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, June 23, 1971
Asadha 2, 1893 (Saka)